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INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 137 BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 7 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
9 June	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera x ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
20 „	Delta Ex. ..		8,000
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura * ..		16,607
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Narkunda x ..		16,086

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
14th June	Manora ..	7,888
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
29th „	†China ..	Straits & Japan.
5th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
7th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th May	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly
(For EUROPE.)

Hakusan Maru	14th June
Kitano Maru	28th June
Haruna Maru	12th July.

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Atsuta Maru	13th June.
Kashima Maru	27th June.

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Korea Maru	26th June
Shinyo Maru	10th July.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th June	20th June
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	5th July
*Tacoma Maru..	12th July	22nd „
Indus Maru ..	24th „	5th August

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

136-497 Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY; Tel. No. 12997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
7th June	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi
13th „	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
20th „	Khandala ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

Swami Vivekananda

A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

Six editions of Swami Vivekanand's Speeches and Writings have already run out of stock and in this, the seventh edition, no effort has been spared to include a number of contributions in prose and verse, since discovered and an appendix containing appreciations of the Swami and his work by his celebrated disciple Sister Nivedita.

Seventh Edition
With Two Portraits and Appreciations.

Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8-0.

UNIFORM WITH THE ABOVE.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

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Sarojini Naidu.
Sir J. C. Bose.
Dr. P. C. Ray.
Dr. Annie Besant.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha.
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Madan Mohan Malaviya.
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The Mission of Our Master. Essays and Discourses. By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna—Vivekananda. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1/2 ANNA.

Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVER POOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'
Telephone—21079.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

The

Bombay Samachar

Shyly disclaims to cover *all* of the people in the Bombay Presidency market. That would be courting incredulity.

But if, as an advertiser, you are seeking circulation in the Bombay market that is large enough to do an effective job, and productive enough to do an efficient job, then the

Bombay Samachar

should be your primary medium.

'FORWARD'

Will Help Those Who Can Not Spend Much

For ADVERTISEMENT

SPEND ONLY RUPEES FIVE PER MONTH

Unique Opportunity Offered
For Small Indian Concerns.

LIMITED SPACE AVAILABLE.

Apply t once to :—
THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,
THE "FORWARD" PUBLISHING LTD., 19, British India Street, CALCUTTA

Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Full up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY for Bombay Daily Paper, good and efficient SUB-EDITOR and experienced REPORTER. Salary according to qualification. Apply Box No. 2146, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A 961

WANTED—A B. Com. or other as Instructor in Commercial Subjects (Correspondence, Book-keeping, Accountancy, preferably Shorthand also) for V. N. High School, Dharmaj. State terms:—PURSHOTTAM V. PATEL, Secretary, Dharmaj.

A 30531

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A RACQUET MARKER. Salary up to Rs. 150/- per mensem according to qualifications. Must be of 1st Class Standard. Any one wishing to apply should come up immediately for one week trial to Alwar House, Mount Abu. Will be paid board and lodging as well as Railway fare provided, the Marker is of the 1st Class Standard.

A 30483

WANTED—TRAVELLING COMMISSION AGENTS for Canvassing orders for piece goods viz. Coatings, Shirtings, Tweeds, Hunting Clothes, Towels, Dhotis of various attractive designs and beautiful colours, in Cotton, Mercerized and pure silk yarns. Apply sharp. To, The Sundareswara Wg. Estt., Showa, Cannanore, N. Malabar, Mg. Prop: K. Kunhanb.

A R 952

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—For vegetarians at Chowpaty Seaface in Baboolal Mansion, 1st and 2nd floor with or without garage. Rent Rs. 165—155 and 25 respectively.

C R957

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

BRITISH BUILT SINGER CARS—We beg to announce to our patrons that we have now received a fresh Consignment of Singer Junior Models, with different Colours. Junior model comfortable car, 4 door full 4 Seater luggage carrier, horn, etc., complete Rs. 2,550. Deferred payments arranged. Spare parts for all models always in stock and Service behind every sale, AIMILA AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, New Queen's Road.

M 30530

FOR SALE.

SUMMER SUITS!

KAKOMI lightweight cotton Tweeds are ideal for summer suits. They have the distinctive appearance of the best woollen Tweeds. As. 13|6 per yard. 27 inches wide. Send for samples.

CLOTHING THE SERVANTS.

Buying clothes for your servants is never a pleasure. Make it an infrequent necessity by buying KAKOMI. These fabrics "will" stand hard wear and constant washing. Ready made Achkans from Rs. 4|2|- each—Pyjamas—White Drill from Rs. 1|12|- per pair.

THE BED BEAUTIFUL.

Sleep between KAKOMI sheets—sheets of fine texture—of astonishing durability. Samples and prices of sheets, pillow cases, counterpanes and mattress cloths will gladly be sent on request.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

Beautify your home with Kakomi Durries—just the shades you have been looking for, and far better value than the bazaar made article. From Rs. 2|3|- per square yard. Send for details.

BRIGHTER TABLES.

Give a cheerful note to your table settings by using snow white KAKOMI table-linen. Table cloths in four patterns, from Rs. 2/-. Serviettes to match, Rs. 4|8|- per dozen. Send for samples.

THIS HOT WEATHER.

Here's the ideal material for your office shirts—cheap strong serviceable Twill, 36 inches wide at As. 8|6 per yard, with KAKOMI quality woven right into the fabric.

KAKOMI Manufactures embrace everything that can be made of cotton, and the name is a guarantee of real sound honest value. You can never really rely on unknown bazaar materials—and it costs you no more to buy KAKOMI.

Manufactured only by
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS COMPANY.
CAWNPORE.

K. 1.

PROFESSION

SIMPLY state your time and date of birth or time of writing letter. One year reading Re. 1. Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. Testimonials highest. Prof. L. S. RAO, Astrologer and Evil Counteractor, P. O. KASIMKOTA, Vizag Dist.

P R931

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

MANGO AND LICHI FRUITS and GRAFTS. Langra, Bombay, Krishenbhog mangoes 100, Rs. 7. ROSE LICHI 500 Rs. 4. Expenses extra. Advance essential. Grafts Catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, LALBAGH NURSERY No. 65, Darbhanga.

F R924A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PREMIER EVENT OF 1928—A nickel or a golden beautiful wrist watch or a big alarm timepiece distributed absolutely free on terms to your door. Send only Re. 1/- by money order even before your turn your eyes. No V. P. The MINERVA STORES, Cuttack.

T 30503

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel No. 21934.

LOANS.

2500 LOAN granted without interest for ten years. Agents both sex wanted. Pay 50, 100, 200 or Commission. Enclose two annas stamps for particulars. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.

R R960

MEDICAL

WITHIN 40 DAYS—Leprosy radically cured. Treatment internal and external. Blood purified. Price of pills Rs. 10 refundable if unsuccessful. Apply Box No. 2145 Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

M R951

EDUCATIONAL

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA.

CONGRESS HOUSE, 414, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY.

LOKAMANYA RASHTRIYA KANYASHALA re-opened after Summer vacation on Tuesday, the 5th June, 1928. I to IV English Standards will be conducted this year. Students will be prepared for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. Domestic Science will be taught as a special subject. Experienced lady teachers are on the staff. Miss Champubai Shringarpure, B.A., L.T., is appointed as Principal.

M R30511

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements.
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10. 6. 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders
(Family suites with bath available)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED.

A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the Patna District Board on a salary of Rs. 800—40—1000. The vacancy, in the first instance, is only temporary for a maximum period of two years; but is liable to be terminated at any time within this period subject to three months' notice being given. As the permanent incumbent is not likely to return to his post, the selected candidate will have excellent chance of being appointed permanently should he give satisfaction to the Board by his good work during the period of his temporary appointment. A candidate, who is not already a permanent District Engineer must be qualified under Government notification No. 3428 L. S. G. dated 6-4-26.

Applications should be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the Patna District Board and superscribed "Application for appointment of District Engineer" and must reach him not later than the 30th of June, 1928. Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials in original together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful. The selected candidate should be prepared to join early after his appointment.

(Sd.) RAJANDHARI SINHA,
Chairman,
District Board, Patna.
Patna, the 2nd June, 1928.

30519

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS will be CLOSED from 17th day of June to 30th day of June, 1928, (both days inclusive), for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th June, 1928.

30123

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHAW, the Mortgagee in possession from the Mortgagor, Jamsedji Nowroji Gamadia has contracted with our client for the absolute sale free from all incumbrances and claims all and singular the lands hereditaments and premises, situate at Pedder Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, or claim in to or upon the said lands hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at our Office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without any reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Pension and Tax Land or ground (the cess in respect whereof payable to Government has been redeemed), situate at Pedder Road in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1648 square yards and situate within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay being a portion of a large piece of land admeasuring 18167 square yards registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors New Nos. 3158, 86, 247, 930, 2426, 1652, 1653, 2967, 1864, 2115, 2157 and 2273, New Survey No. 7096, Cadastral Survey No. 755 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3536 (3), Street No. 59 C C C Warden Road and the said piece of land is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the West by a private passage 30 feet in width, on or towards the North and East by the vacant land belonging to Jamsedji Nowroji Gamadia and now in the possession of Mr. Framroz Edulji Dinshaw as Mortgagee in possession and on or towards the South by a public Road joining the Pedder Road to Warden Road.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1928.

MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

30526

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. KRISHNARAO MADHUSUDAN WORLIKAR, of Worli, Bombay, has agreed to sell to my client free from all incumbrances whatsoever, all that piece of land or ground, admeasuring 1,200 square yards or thereabouts situate at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, bearing Non-Agricultural Survey Number 83, together with the Bunglow thereon, known as "Daya Bhuwan" and the huts and privies standing on the said piece of land, and which is bounded on the North and West by the properties of Shantaram Narayan Patel, on the South by the Andheri Wesava Road, and on the West by a public passage.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated at Andheri this 4th of May, 1928.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.

30524

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE NASIK ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND POWER COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Nasik Electric Supply and Power Company, Ltd., will be held at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on SATURDAY, the 16th June, 1928, at 24 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st December, 1927, as audited by the Company's Auditors
(2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation under Article 100.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the next year.

By the Order of the Board of Directors,
THE INDIAN ELECTRIC CO.,
Managing Agents.

24, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 1st June, 1928.

30534

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY STORES, ETC., AT THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY CO.'s SCRAP YARD, MAHALAKSHMI

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY 20th, THURSDAY 21st and FRIDAY the 22nd June, 1928, at 1-30 p.m. at the Railway Co.'s Stores Depot, (Scrap Yard), Mahalakshmi.

A quantity of Railway plants, stores, etc., consisting of bridge tees; Theodolite, wheel tyres, C. I. Miscellaneous, India Rubber Scrap, steam cranes, C. I. Pots, Hand Cranes, Leather cutpieces, Wool, Fish plates, Cable way, Pile driver, Boiler, Drums, Kegs, Files, Lamps, Rails of sorts and sizes, Cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, Cast Steel Scrap, Channels, Angle Iron Pipes, W. I Girders Wood, Locks, Bridge work Iron Scrap, Lathes, Drilling Machine, Stone Crushers, Grinding Stones, Cast Iron Chairs, wheels, axles and miscellaneous other stores.

A large quantity of Cast Iron, Scrap lying at Ahmedabad, Baroda and Palgar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed away within one month, failing which the Railway Company will not be responsible for their safe custody and the goods will be resold on account and at the risk of the first purchaser either by public auction or private treaty at the discretion of the Company's Controller of Stores.

A rent of rupees 5 per cent. per annum on the value of the materials purchased will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

MENESSE & CO.,

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR, KUMBHARWADA (MAHIM AGAR) ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Khorshed widow and executrix of the late Mr. N. N. Nanji, the Mortgagee (through her attorneys Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co.), and on account and at the risk of S. D. Dandekar, the Mortgagor, and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 10th July, 1923, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 16th JUNE, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the PREMISES, the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax tenure which is a Wadi or an Oart, admeasuring twelve thousand and sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts together with the wells, buildings, erections, structures, trees, plants, etc., lying and being at Dadar, Kumbharwada (Mahim Agar) Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 638 and 639, New Nos. 3837 and 4389, Old Survey No. 484 and New Survey No. 1841 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 3837 and 4587, Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Municipal Collector and Assessor of Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3362, 3363 and 3364 and Street Nos. 826, 827 and 828 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by public passage, on or towards the South by public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Balaji Manker Bhandari and on or towards the East by the property of Sadanand Trimbuk Kale and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said Executrix Bai Khorshed, at their Office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH FURNITURE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 10th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Zaveri" Building, No. 4, Little Gibb's Road, next to "Ill Palazo" Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome household furniture, glass, crockery, and plateware, dining table, and chairs, sideboard and dinnerwagons, drawing room, Chesterfield and Jacobean suites, cabinets, ornaments, brass and iron bedsteads, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hat-stands, reclining sofas, writing tables, book cases, rich carpets, ice box, etc., etc.

The property of Conway Arnold, Esqr., Manager, Messrs. Heatly and Grasham, Ltd., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT KAZEE STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys, for the second mortgagee, with the consent of the first Mortgagees and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Hajee Ebrahim Giga, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All those two pieces of land now formed into one of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, together with the dwelling house situate at Kazee Street admeasuring about 259 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 172-173 and 2340, New Nos. 7488, 9389, Old Survey Nos. 1857, 1|1858, New Survey Nos. 824, 825 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 3313, 3314 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 6167, 6168, Street Nos. 131, 133, 135, 136, 137, 139, 141, 125, 127, 138, and 140, and bounded on the East by Kazee Street, on the West by a Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Bai Sarabai and on the South by Masjid Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgagee at 375, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

No matter what you require whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London,—of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

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OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, near Currency Office, Fort, Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-DAY At 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Charlie Chaplin
IN
THE CIRCUS
It's Funny Enough to make a Lion roar—and you too!
THE CIRCUS
A UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE IN 7 REELS
The Film that Compelled the
PRINCE OF WALES
to laugh continuously for an hour and a half in London!

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PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE
BOY OF MINE
Poignant story of a Man who was a
SUCCESS AS A HUSBAND
BUT
FAILURE AS A FATHER
AND
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
RECOMPENSE
WITH
MARIE PREVOST
AND
MONTE BLUE

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6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS
TOM MIX
AND
TONY
THE WONDER HORSE
IN
THE LAST OF THE DUANES
A STIRRING TALE OF THE TEXAS RANGERS.

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Don't Forget to see This Master-piece Film production in 12 Rapturous Reels
THE
THIEF OF BAGDAD
With
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AT
GLOBE CINEMA
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Only 500 copies remaining of Mr. Arnold Lupton's amazing non-political non-contentious work "Happy India".—A plea for better agriculture in the peninsula.—The offer to circulate this 6 shilling for one rupee ceases with the exhaustion of the 500 hard-binding copies of the 1927 edition.

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RAW COTTON SITUATION

CURRENT RATES DISCOUNT CROP OUTLOOK

MESSRS. LANGLEY & CO'S VIEWS.

Bombay, June 4.
AMERICANS:

One of the dullest and most uninteresting weeks within recent memory ended on Saturday with quotations in New York practically unchanged.

From the action of the market it would appear that local operators and the professional element had accumulated a "short" interest, the covering of which has been the main factor in the support of prices. Outside interests, largely of an investment character, are still "long" but the undercurrent of bullish sentiment still apparent in America is sufficient to restrain any desire to liquidate more favourably priced holdings in spite of a better weather outlook.

The Official Weekly Weather Report was summarised by our Agents somewhat conservatively as "slightly favourable—North West Texas very favourable—Atlantics too cool", but judging from other reports cabled to us during the week, undoubted progres has been made and complaints are reduced to poor stands in several sections of the Belt and, of greater significance, the lateness of the crop which appears to be on average about two to three weeks behind normal.

The consolidation of the current price level is interesting. From the first week in February to the 24th April, a period of almost three months, the October quotation was taken from 17 cents to 20 cents. Exactly one week more,—upto May 1st—saw the 3 cents advance increased by a further one and a half cents, a fairly obvious change in character of the movement from one during which each new high level was soundly consolidated to one of a greatly increased speculative nature. It is surely significant that subsequent to the sharp break and equally sharp recovery at the beginning of May, it has taken the market exactly a month to ease from 21-1/2 cents to 20-3/4, the approximate quotation for Octobers at the close on Saturday, and the almost complete absence of the sensational in fluctuations emphasises the accuracy with which current rates discount the immediate crop outlook. For the time being speculation is dormant and not only the speculator but the Trade also appears to be content to await further developments before increasing commitments.

However, as we said last week, we strongly favour at least some holdings around present levels and on recessions or a recurrence of adverse weather reports we recommend with confidence purchases on a larger scale.

BOMBAY.

Here also extremely dull and uninteresting markets have been the order of the day and, with 388 the mean quotation of the week, fluctuations have been limited to within two rupees on either side of that price.

Stocks are again slightly increased, the total figure being 12,39,128 against 12,26,769 last week and 6,56,490 last year. Shipments totalled 82,121 with a further 42,334 afloat in harbour, a decrease of 11,879 compared to the previous week but still 28,792 ahead of a fortnight ago, and on the basis of business already booked, no appreciable falling off in export figures should be noticed at least during the first half of June.

Regarding fresh export enquiry, business with the Far East has been under the handicap of a fluctuating exchange and with only poor enquiry from Europe a falling off in later June figures is probable. The recent extremely dull markets not unnaturally act against any broadening in demand and for a revival in activity a lead is awaited from America.

Nevertheless selling in the Futures market is conspicuous by its absence and rather than be short we prefer purchases in easier markets.

Chintamani Jyotish Karyalaya

All work pertaining to astrology is carried out to the complete satisfaction of people. Special correct daily tendency reports of New York Market, Cotton, Castorseeds, Linseeds and Silver and of all other markets owing to the great favour of the learned preceptor.

BHAGWANJI SHARMA,
Girgaon Back Road,
Ratan House,
C. P. Tank, Bombay.

LINSEED.

London, June 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers June/July £18/3/9
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., tos.—
Shipment hulk paid June/July £16/0/0
Linseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers June/July £18/16/3

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 5.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
Delivery sellers July/Aug. 29/10|1/2
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
Delivery sellers Sep/Dec. 30/7-1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 5.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot 15-3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 5.

Cartered Bank of I. A. & C.	21-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	136-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	52-1/2
Eastern Bank	7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	90-1/4
Conversion Loan	78
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	103-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	62-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Ster-Eng Loan	71-1/2
Consols	56-1/8
War Loan 5 c. c.	101-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	94

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 5.

Demand Bills 487.75

LONDON METALS.

London, June 5.

Copper, English Best Selected	£67-5/8
Copper, Braziers	£76-1/2
Yellow Metal	£65-1/2
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£12-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£223-1/2

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).
Muktsar, June 4.

Wheat Ready 4|4, 4|8.
Wheat Har. 4|5|6.
Wheat Assuj 4|11|3.
Gram Ready 3|11, 3|12.
Gram Jeth 3|11|6.
Gram Savan 3|14.
Gram Bhadon 3|15|6.
Gram Assuj 4|0|9.
Barley Ready 3|2.
Barley Jeth 3|2.
Barley Assuj 3|5|9.
Rapeseed Ready 7|4, 7|10.
Rapeseed Bhadon 7|12.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 6.

The Market has ruled steady to-day evidencing a rise of about an anna per cwt. in Forward Prices. Spot Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day,—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11/- per cwt F B H.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 9/8-1/2 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Pandit Rs. 9/9 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Cohinur Rs. 9/7-1/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment May Rs. 9/7 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/15 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Sept Rs. 8/14-1/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo/Dec Rs. 9/- per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers 51/3
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Parcels.—
Shipment sellers June/July 51/1-1/2
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers June/July 54/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.
Shipment to Manchester paid May/June 53/6

ADMINISTRATION OF JAILS IN U. P.

GOVT. TO APPOINT INQUIRY COMMITTE

NAINITAL, June 6.

It is understood that the Government of the United Provinces will shortly appoint a committee to enquire and report on the administration of jails. The committee will consist of Sir Louis Stuart Chief Judge, Oudh Chief Court, Chairman, Pandit Jagat Narain, ex-Minister and Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, members.—A. P.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCYPO STAL AND R. M. S. CONFERENCE

8TH SESSION AT SATARA

The Eighth sessions of the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. M. S. Conference was held in the New English School at Satara on the 3rd and 4th instant under the presidency of the famous Pleader of Satara, Mr. Dadasaheb Karandikar, lately Member of the Council of State.

At 6 p.m. the President-elect, as he was led to the dias received an ovation. The Secretary of the Reception Committee read letters of sympathy with the aims of the Conference. The Chairman of the Reception Committee read his Address of welcome, making references to some of the out-standing grievances of the Post Office employees either old or introduced by the scheme of the revision. The President occupied the chair amidst cheers and asked the Hony. Secretary Mr. S. C. Joshi to read the Annual Report and Balance Sheet. A quinquennial review showed that the Association had added 1100 members and Rs. 4,500 during the last 5 years. The Annual Report and the Balance sheet as presented were unanimously adopted.

Dadasaheb Karandikar in his address dwelt at length on the International aspect of the Post Office Department.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

The Address was an indictment of the methods of allocation of Post Office revenues. The difficulty was due to the amalgamation of the Telegraphs and Telephone with the Post Office. Proceeding to examine the Postal monopoly, he said, since Government had made the carriage of correspondence a monopoly, it was incumbent on them to mind Public requirements and to maintain efficiency of the service by keeping the employees contented and happy, much more than if the trade were opened to any member of the community. In order to make the Unions a real living tie of brotherhood it was necessary to start Provident Fund, Mutual Benefit Fund etc. He emphasised the urgency of doing a great deal for the improvement of the conditions of employees below the clerical class.

"YOUR DUTY."

In conclusion, he said: "It is the bounden duty of your employers to make your service efficient, contented and adequately remunerated as it is equally your duty to appreciate that you are a factor in an International Concern and as such work loyally and hard for the uplift of India."

SHRI SARASWATI SANGTI VIDYALAYA.

SPECIAL SINGING CLASSES OPENED.

A special Free Singing Class has been opened for the benefit of all persons in order that the Art of Singing may be raised to a higher status.

It is well-known to the Public that the Principal Kaplishwari, Principal of the Vidyalaya and Prof. Balkrishna Boa have tried their level best with selfless intention for the past 13 years for the uplift of the Art. The whole creation has a liking for singing by nature, it is difficult to rouse the inspiration for it. It is difficult at present to formulate a scientific system of teaching which would tend to growth of liking once created and to show its material benefit without discouraging them. This function is carried on under Principal Kapleshwari and Prof. Balkrishna, well-known for their long selfless services to the art, with success by this Vidyalaya.

A Branch of the Vidyalaya has been opened since 1st May 1928 at Parel for the benefit of persons residing in Dadar and Parel localities. It is under the direct supervision and control of Prof. Shankerrao, the well-known harmoniumist.

A weekly special class has also been started from 1st of June 1928. The public of Bombay will avail themselves of this grand opportunity.

LITHUANIA'S CLAIM TO VILNA

SIR AUSTEN'S STRONG DEPRECATION

LONDON, June 6.

Geneva.—In the course of a statement to the British pressmen, Sir Austen Chamberlain strongly deprecated Lithuaniats action in describing Vilna as its capital. He said there was sympathy for small nations throughout the world but a small state would forfeit it if it presumed on it and went out of the way to be irritating, unreasonable and uncompromising. He hoped that wiser counsels would prevail.—Reuter.

Trichinopoly, June 4.—A fire involving property worth one lakh of rupees is reported from Komagudi village. Two hundred houses were completely gutted.—A. P.

New Delhi June 5.—A cable received here from Mecca says that haj ceremonies were satisfactorily performed and that "arfa" was observed on Tuesday.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS,
June 6.
India, Gazzano, Genoa.
British Fern, Snowling, Abadan.
Jalabala, Robert, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES,
June 7.
City of Cairo, Dowse, Liverpool.
Varsova, Strachen, Busreh.

LOADING,
June 6.
Steamer Rawalpindi for China.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Malwa for London.
Steamer Marienfels for Hamburg.
Steamer British Fern for Abadan.

S S India:—The M Italiana steamer India arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo.

S S British Fern:—The P. O. Co's steamer British Fern arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Jalabala:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalabala arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S City of Cairo:—The K N Co's steamer City of Cairo is expected to arrive here to-day from Karachi and hence she will sail for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers on the same day.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Rawalpindi:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Rawalpindi is expected to arrive here to-day at about 11 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers, and hence she will sail for China with mails, a general cargo and passengers on the same day.

P. AND O. PUNJAB EXPRESS

LEAVES BOMBAY ONE DAY EARLIER

BOMBAY, June 5.

The Publicity Officer, B. B. and C. I. Railway sends the following:—

Owing to the early arrival of the mail steamer the B. B. and C. I. and N. W. Railways' P. and O. Punjab Express will leave Bombay at 18 hours on Thursday, 7th instant, with mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and the Punjab and is due to reach Delhi at 17-50 hours on Friday and Lahore at 2, Rawalpindi at 8-47 and Peshawar at 12-25 hours on Saturday.—A.P.

MAHARAJAH OF ALWAR

The "Daily Sketch" writes:—

I see that the Maharaja of Alwar is shortly to be expected in this country in connection with the deputation from the Chmber of Princes.

He is, in many ways, the most remarkable of all the Indian Princes. Mr. Edwin Montagu, who understood the Oriental mind to a degree rarely attained by an Englishman, felt deeply in sympathy with him, and used to say that the Maharaja had the best brain in India.

He had made an intensive study of the highly complicated business of the relations between the Princes of India and the British Government long before the Chamber of Princes came into being; indeed, he probably knows as much on the subject as any man living.

The Maharaja is an exceedingly versatile man, for he is an athlete and a great big-game hunter as well.

He has been a first-class polo and lawn tennis player, as well as being a crack shot. I think he was one of the first to shoot the swift black buck from motorcars; it is a game rather rough occasionally on the cars, but if you have twenty or so standing in your garage you can afford to take some risks!

His chief shooting-box is named Connaught Lodge, after the Duke of Connaught, and is at Seriska, in Alwar State.

He is a rather frightening person, always very suave and courteous, but I should hate to be "up against" him. I once saw him angry with a member of his staff; it was a terrifing experience.

BACK FROM INDIA.

The Maharaja of Rajpipla is back again in this country.

He is in residence at present at his charming house on the river at Old Windsor, where he has the most delightful week-end parties.

He will do a good bit of racing this year, I understand, and he has some horses which he hopes will follow in the footsteps of Embargo.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Madras, June 4.—Found drugged in a first class compartment, one Mr. Venkatnarasinharaju who was proceeding to Godavari by the Calcutta Mail on Sunday night has been removed to the Nellore Hospital, where he is now lying. He was robbed of gold and silver valued at Rs. 1,600. The culprit has not been traced. The police are enquiring into the matter.—A. P.

Wonderful Talisman.

MADULI—A Divine Gift made of light metals, resplendent with mysterious powers of several medicines. Potent relief from all diseases within a week and a complete cure in two. When worn round the waist, it prevents any waste, or emission of ENERGY under all conditions until it is put off. Price Re. 1-4 each. Four at a time—Rs. 3-12, twelve at a time Rs. 10. Postage As. 8. Foreign, to be paid in advance, 3s. each, 4 at 8s., 16s. per doz. Post extra.
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ANDUL BERIA (NADIA), BENGAL.

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The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

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ALL SIZES. ALL QUALITIES
Highest Quality & Lowest obtainable Prices

	Square Netting. Rs. each.	Round Netting. Rs. each
6ft. x3 ft. x 4½ ft..	5/8/	6/6/
6ft. x 4ft. x 4½ft...	6/8/	7/2/
7ft. x 5ft x 5ft ..	8/4/	9/8/

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN FIRM ON UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—WALL STREET SOLD—FUTURES 16 TO 24 POINTS LOWER.

New York, June 5

The New York futures market opened firm at a rise of 19 points on reports of heavy rains in Central and Eastern belts. At this level there was no buying power and prices gradually began to decline under long liquidation. Later on weakness in Stock Exchange induced Wall Street selling and favourable weather forecast completely changed the situation and the market closed easy at a decline of 16 to 24 points. Spot prices declined 20 points to 21.15c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 22 to 25 points and spot prices were reduced 20 points to 20.63c.

The weekly weather report is likely to be bullish and if prices advance to-morrow we think it wise to liquidate purchases with a view to await lower levels as the sentiment is rather bearish and should weather become favourable, chances favour temporary decline.

LONG LIQUIDATION.

New York, June 5.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

"New York Market declined on long liquidation."

WEAKNESS IN STOCKS.

New York, June 5.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from American friends:—

"Long liquidation due to Stock Exchange weakness."

GENERAL FEELING BEARISH.

New York, June 5.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable as under:—

General feeling bearish. Think that tendency ultimately higher. Prefer purchase."

14-1/2 MILLION CROP.

New York, June 5.

Messrs. Clement Curtis & Co. in their monthly report estimate the condition of the growing crop at 68.8 per cent. indicating a crop of 14,500,000 Bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 5.

July	20.66—.16
October	20.88—.17
December	20.70—.19
January	20.59—.24
March	20.55—.20
Middling Spot	21.15—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 5.

July	20.48—.25
October	20.30—.22
Middling Spot	20.63—.26

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	20.86
October	21.07
January	20.82
New York. Noon Call.	
July	20.77
October	20.97
January	20.72
New Orleans. 9.30 a.m.	
July	20.68
October	20.54
Januady	20.51

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	26,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-13/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 5.

T T Berlin on London	20.42-1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.09-1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.98
T T Madrid on London	29.23
T T Milan on London	92.70
T T Berne on London	25.33
T T Paris on London	124.20
T T London on Prague	164.81

LIVERPOOL.

REPORTS OF EXCESSIVE RAINS—LONG LIQUIDATION AND LONDON SELLING—FUTURES UNCHANGED TO 1 POINT LOWER

Liverpool, June 5.

The Liverpool futures market opened strong at a rise of 5 points on reports of heavy rains and ruled firm till noon. Later on prices ruled easy on long liquidation and London selling. The close was quiet at a decline of 1 point to unchanged. Spot prices improved 17 points to 11.68d. per lb.

Empire futures advanced 1 point, but Egyptians closed 22 points lower.

DEAR MONEY.

Liverpool, June 5.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

"There is an uneasy feeling in the market owing to Wall Street influence on dearer money market. Sales are being made on orders from London."

HEAVY RAINS.

Liverpool, June 5.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) General rains Eastern and Central belt.

(2) Liverpool market advanced early on continued rains, eased later on long liquidation and straddle selling.

Weather Map:—Heavy rains in the Central and Eastern belts, moderate in Texas.

WEEVIL EMERGENCE SMALLER.

Liverpool, June 5.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10-0 a.m.:—"Rains generally excessive Eastern Belt. Dry weather is exceeded to check grass weevils".

8-50 p.m.:—"Boll-weevil emergency smaller than last years; but Government states unfavourable weather has delayed emergency."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 5.

	Opening	Closing.
June		11.17—.01
July	11.19	11.14—.01
August		11.10—
September		11.07—
October	11.06	11.03—
November		10.96—
December		10.95—
January	10.99	10.95—
February		10.95—
March	10.99	10.95
April		10.93—.02
May	11.00	10.91—.01
June		10.93—.01
Middling Spot		11.68 +.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.50+.20
Scinde, Fine	8.75+.20
Scinde, Superfine	9.00+.20
Bengal, Good	8.25+.20
Bengal, Fully Good	8.50+.20
Bengal, Fine	8.75+.20
Oomra, Good	8.08+.20
Oomra, Fully Good	9.10+.20
Oomra, Fine	9.40+.20
Broach, Fully Good	10.00+.20
Broach, Fine	10.25+.20
Broach, Superfine	10.50+.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 5.

June	21.25+.22
July	21.25—.22
August	21.24—.22
September	21.24—.22
October	21.55—.15
November	21.55—.20
December	21.45—.20
January	21.45—.20
February	21.45—.20
March	21.40—.25
April	21.40—.25
May	21.40—.25
June	21.40—.25
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	21.80—

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment sellers June/July	£19/12/6
Castorseed, Bombay.—	
Shipment paid June/July	£17/17/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—	
Shipment sellers June/July	£19/7/6

BOMBAY

LOCAL BUYING—GOOD TONE—EASY LIVERPOOL. NARROW MARKET—CLOSED QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, June 6.

Following a decline of 16 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 392/8 for July/Aug Broach and ruled steady on buying by local operators. Liverpool opened quiet but steady and rates here improved to Rs. 394 at 3-30. Following were the quotations at the close of the Marwari Bazar Sessions:—

Broach July/Aug	393	8	0
Broach Apl/May	400	8	0
Oomra July	358	8	0
Oomra Dec/Jan	365	0	0
Bengal July	331	0	0
Bengal Dec/Jan	332	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market opened quiet and ruled uninteresting as business was very small. Liverpool was reported 15 points lower and rates here were as under:—

Broach July/Aug	393	0	0
Broach Apl/May	400	0	0
Oomra July	359	0	0
Oomra Dec/Jan	366	0	0
Bengal July	332	0	0
Bengal Dec/Jan	333	0	0

SEWRI CLOSED.

The Sewri Market will remain closed to-day on account of the death of Seth Lakhmidas Nemidas a partner of Messrs. Moolchand Vassanji Co.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 6.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 52; highest Rs. 52/1/6; closing Rs. 51/8.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/10/6; closing Rs. 4/9/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 57/10; closing Rs. 57.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract
Bengal Superfine	345	.. ..
Bengal Fine	340	.. ..
Bengal F.G.	335	.. ..
Sindh|Punjab Fine	340	.. ..
Sindh|Punjab F.G.	335	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	380	.. ..
Nagpur Fine	380	.. ..
Yeotmal Fine	375	.. ..
Arvi Fine	375	.. ..
Amraoti Fine	365	.. ..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	360|62	.. ..
Mulkapur Fine	350|52	.. ..
Khandesh Fine	345|48	.. ..
Muthia Fine	....	.. ..
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	380	.. ..
Purna F.G.G.S.	345	.. ..
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	.. ..
Indore|Ujjain Fine	365	.. ..
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	350|55	.. ..
Surat	465	.. ..
Navsari	....	.. ..
Broach F.G.	395	.. ..
Broach Fine	405	.. ..
Westerns M.G.	385|90	.. ..
Westerns H.G.	....	.. ..
Cambodia	465|70	.. ..
Miraj|Sangli	405	.. ..
Compta Good	405|15	.. ..
Dhollera	....	.. ..
Kadi|Viramgam	....	.. ..

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 6.

In-full-pressed Bales	3 Days	Since 1st September. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	299	302,399	311,221
Central India	7	290,652	284,052
Barsi & Nagar	323	303,138	193,751
Hyderabad-Gaorani	133	114,485	67,430
Berar	1,641	713,643	558,678
Central Provinces	862	300,472	226,694
Total Oomras	3,235	2,024,789	1,641,820
Dholera	7,647	243,596	169,781
N.-W. Provinces	117	63,916	57,011
Rajputana	117	50,010	50,178
Sind-Punjab		135,978	114,241
Broach	790	263,687	230,732
Coompta and Dharwar	1,453	108,723	103,372
Westerns-Northerns	1,231	34,933	48,011
Cocanada			403
Tinevelly and Cambodia	2,183	28,666	19,142
Persian	8	4,792	4,029
American		77,456	286,584
Egyptian and African	90	69,489	69,472
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		69	252
Total	16,991	3,097,638	27,36,035

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay June 6.

London Ready	27 10 0
London Forward	27 8 0
American Cent	60 10 0
China Opening	2 8 12
China Closing	2 8 14
Ready	62 11 0

	Op.	H.	Lo.
Jaith	62/12	63/0	62/9
Ashad	62/12	63/1	62/11
Tejimundi	1/7		
Sawan	62/13	62/13	62/6
Tejimundi	2/1		

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China sold. Buying was miscellaneous. Market looks weak. But don't expect any decided fall.

GOLD.

Ready	21/5-3/4
Jaith	21/5-3/4
Ashad	21/6-1/2
National City	21/9

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In-full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 31st May yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	8,830	628,276	304,225
Japan & China	7,984	1,022,132	1,269,567
Coast Ports		21,944	18,009
Up-country by Rail		67,418	97,466
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		42,334	43,605
Total	16,814	1,782,104	1,732,872

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 6.

June	237.00—1.50
Sept.	242.50—1.40
Dec.	246.50—0.90

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 5-6-28	8165000	12758000
Receipts Yesterday 5-6-28	8000	100000
Exports to date 5-6-28	6820000	10483000
Stock at Ports 25-5-28	1299000	1667000
" Interior Towns do	588000	656000
" Liverpool 4-6-28	893000	1319000
Visible Supply 2-6-28	3569000	4825000
Quantity in Sight do	13789000	18480000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 6.

Wheat	41,952 Cwts.
Linseed	24,064 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,219 "
Gingellyseeds	2,942 "
Poppyseed	923 "
Groundnuts	16,973 "
Castorseed	24,379 "
Rice	77,652 "
Myrabollams	4,910 "
Cottonseed	20,338 "
Mowraseed	864 "
Gram	3,525 "
Joowar	11,616 "
Barley	2,716 "
Coal	317 Tons.

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 6.

Bengal Dec/Jan	388
Bengal July	382
Apl/May	400
Broach July/Aug	394
Oomra Dec/Jan	367
Oomra July	360

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	355	348	341	334	326
S./P.	353	346	339	332	324
Rajputana	355	348	341	334	326
Broach	412	407	397	390	
S. D.	405	400	395	390	
P./A.	422	417	410	402	
K./V.	400	397	392	385	
Dholera	398	395	390	383	
Kalaim	398	395	390	382	
Cutch	407	402			
Surat	459	454	449	444	
Rajpipla	455	450	445	440	
Navsari	479	474	469	464	
Oomra No. 3	378	371	364	354	
C P No. 1	404	397	390	380	
C P No. 2	391	384	377	367	
Khandesh	360	350	340	330	
Mutlia	340	320	320		
Southern	394	389	384	379	
Comptah		420	410	400	

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, June 6.

200	Japan T. & Co.	C P No. 2	375-376
100	Do.	Khamgaon	360
100	Do.	Mandusar	349
100	Do.	Shirpur	348
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Manavadar	38
100	Do.	Daker	404
	Do.	Shasra	404
100	Ralli Bros.	Shegaon	328
100	Do.	Khandesh	297
200	Do.	Bijapur	388/390
100	Do.	Sailu	296
100	Do.	Shirpur	305
100	Forbes & Co.	Parcy	390
100	Toyomankwa	Dhandhuka	379
100	Nissoo & Co.	Anjangaon	346
100	Do.	Akola	338
100	Do.	Ghatanjin	381
100	Rathi & Co.	Shegaon	335

(To-morrow Ready Market Closed.)

STOCKS AND SHARES.

INDIAN CEMENTS IN LEADERSHIP

MILL SHARES STEADY

Bombay, June 6.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton mill shares opened quiet at a small decline ranging from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2-8, but improved on scattered buying. There was absence of sellers and despite no change in the strike situation, the undertone is healthy.

MISCELLANEOUS:

The adjournment of the meeting of the Indian Cement left hopes of better dividends and there was renewal of bull activity. As a matter of fact this share was in leadership and prices registered a fair rise. There was some covering in steel shares which reflects into steadiness. Alcock and Burmah were fairly steady. There was good demand for Imperial Bank shares which hardened price to Rs. 1,500. Owing to the death of a broker the market was open for one hour only.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928.)

Bombay, June 6.

Paid up.	Closing rates, Rs
100 Ahmed Advance	375
50 Apollo	6/8
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
2200 Bombay Dyeing	911/4
200 Fazulbhoy	877-8
250 Century	418/12
100 Central India	502|8
500 Central India Pref.	485
100 Colaba Land	127|8
100 Coorla	167/8
100 Crescent	168/12
250 Currim	220
500 David	240
250 Dawn	575
200 Edward Sassoon	101|4
10 E. D. Sassoon	0/13/0
100 Elphinstone	16/4
50 Finlay	121/4
1000 F. Petit	3254
100 Globe	25
100 Gokak	121/4
100 Indian Bleaching	270
25 Central	26/4
100 Indore Malwa	368|12
250 Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50 Kastoorchand	16/8
100 Khatau	87/8
100 Kohinoor	253/12
100 Laxmi Cotton	6,810
100 Madhavrao Scd.	8
100 Madhowji	90
100 Manekji Petit	1,500
100 Meyer Sassoon	81|4
100 Morarji	1600
200 New Great	276|4
100 New City	112-8
200 Pearls	576|4
100 Phoenix	385
250 Pabaney	256/4
1000 Sholapur	6700
2500 Simplex	161|4
50 Swan	121/4
100 Swadeshi	493|12
500 Tata Mill	71|4
500 Vishnu Cotton	2750

BANKS.

500 Imperial	1,500
125 Imperial	375
50 India	91/4
£ 5 Eastern	94
£12-1/2 National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahd. Prantij	902/8
100 Amritsar Patti	138
100 Cen. Prov. Ry.	101
100 Dhond Baramati	100
100 Guzerat Ry.	91
100 Hoshiarpur	97|8
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandhra Bhon	77
100 Sara Sirajgunj	97
100 Sialkote	102
100 Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100 Upper Sindh	88|8
500 Tapti Valley	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	116
100 Andhra Valley	727|8
100 Alcock	403|12
125 B. Burma	336|4
50 B. Burma No. 1	248/12
10 Br. India Insurance	7
50 B. Tramway	158|12
50 B. Tramway Pref	94/8
250 Bombay Steam	283/12
50 Bombay Telephone	50|12
10 Bundi Cement	24/2
250 Indian Cement	371|4
10 Central India Mining	18
£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy	4/8
sh. 2 Do. Defd.	1/4
100 Katni Ordinary	262|8
40 Katni Deferred	890
25 New India Insur	20/12
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord	15/12
10 " " Pref.	12|8
50 Sassoon & Alliance Silk Mills	92
10 Shivrajpur	37/8
75 Tata Iron Ordinary	78|12
30 Tata Iron Deferred	288|12
100 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	140
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	94.8
100 Tata Hydro	1,118|12
100 Tata Oil	37
100 Tata Power Ord.	540
1000 Tata Power Pref.	925
15 Scindia Steam	14/10

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, im. Spot	-/9-1/4 sellers

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 6.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 75-7-6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-12
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100-1.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101-2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs 106-7.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-10.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-5.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-6.

Forward Rates: 18th June sett:—3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-8-6; 1945-55 Rs. 106-8-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 6.

3 months 3-13/16 per cent.
6 Months 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/4 per cent.
Three months 4-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per rent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee issued on the 6th instant:—

Our Silver market shows a net decline of Rs. 2-2 annas since we wrote our last Review. During the week, the prices declined on long liquidation and option-dealers selling in consequence of easier Shanghai Exchange, but at the close, the prices improved partially on profit-taking. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 64-8 on the 31st ultimo and the lowest Rs. 62-7 yesterday, the range for the week being Rs. 2-1. T. T. Shanghai on London is 1 1/8 lower than the last week, the highest price being 61 7/8 cents on the 30th ultimo and the lowest 60 1/4 cents on the 4th instant.

The prices for Gold have declined slightly owing to decreased off-take, yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21-6-9 for ready, Rs. 21-5-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 for the second settlement. The London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11-1/2.

Silver prices look attractive for purchases round Rs.. 62/- and lower.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 5.

Silver.—China sold. Small business. Market closed quietly steady.

Spot	27-5/8
Forward	27-7/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-10-1/4

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 5.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—

July/Sept. per cwt	13/3 sellers
Oct/Dec. per cwt	13/4-1/2 sellers
C. & F. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	13/3-1/2 sellers
C. F. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	13/4-1/4 sellers

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

Sheth LAKHMIDAS NEMIDAS, J.P., senior partner in the firm of Moolchand Vussonji and Co., Cotton Brokers to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co. and Moon Mills and Share and Stock Broker, died yesterday. Oothamna ceremony to-day at 4-30 p.m. (B. T.) at his residence, 90, Bazargate Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer s. s. "Khandalla" is expected to arrive here from South and East African ports on Saturday morning, the 9th instant, and will be berthed in the Alexandra Dock on arrival to land all passengers.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Friday morning, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

TENANTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the tenants of the Chimanlal Maharaj Buildings, Naigaum Road, Dadar, will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m., to consider and support the Rent Act Bill of Mr. Bechar (Bill No. XIII of 1928).

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The first ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held in the Physics Class Room of the Royal Institute of Science to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when the President, Mr. H. Foster King, F.R.I.B.A., will deliver his inaugural address. The meeting will be open to the members of the Association only.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

A special general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj under Rule No. 49 will be held on Sunday (the 10th instant) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Narayan Dinanathji Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay, to consider the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, asking the opinion of the Samaj re: the Bill of "Dissolution of Hindu Marriages" introduced in the Indian Legislative Assembly by Sir Hari Singh Gour.

MAHARAJAH OF BHAVNAGAR.

In honour of the arrival in Bombay from England of H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar with his brothers Prince Nirmal Koomarsinhji and Prince Dharma Koomarsinhji a garden party will be given by Bhavnagrites resident in Bombay, today (Thursday) at Vanita Vishram at 6 p.m.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 6th June, 1928, tenders to the amount of £675,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and allotted approximately 74 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday, the 13th June, 1928, on the same conditions as previously announced.

R958

TREASURY BILLS SALE

The total amount of three months' bills tendered was Rs. 2,74,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-11-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-10-9 to the extent of approximately 99 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted is Rs. 1,00,00,000. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 98-11-0. From the 29th May to 4th June, 1928, intermediate three months' bills for Rs. 40,50,000 were sold. Intermediate three months' bills will be issued from the 6th June to 11th June, 1928, at Rs. 98-12-3. Tenders for Rs. one crore of three months' bills will be received on Tuesday, the 12th June, 1928. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Thursday, the 14th June, 1928. Other conditions as usual.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, June 6.

Tokio.—The fate of Marshal Chang Tso-lin is still not known. Foreign Office despatches deny the report of his death and declare that his condition is improving. Reports from other sources are conflicting.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 6.

Baku.—H. M. King Amanullah arrived here and visited places of interest in the town, and then left for Pehlevi accompanied by Persian Charge d'Affaires and Soviet functionaries attached to him during his stay in Russia.—Reuter.

MARRIED WOMAN'S ALLEGED RELATIONS WITH ANOTHER MAN.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES IN RAMGAL MURDER CASE

LAHORE, June 5.

The hearing of the Ramgali murder case was resumed at the central jail to-day and ten witnesses for the prosecution were examined. Gurmukhsingh, the principal witness for the prosecution, described his first introduction to accused Gurbakhsh and said Gurdialsingh related a story of Kansos relation with Gurbakhsh. He yielded to the latter's pleading to him to drive Kanso who ran the risk of being tormented by Jaichand, back to Lahore from Amritsar. En-route the car was stopped to allow Gurbakhsh to interview Kanso the witness being told that Kanso was crying and something should be done for her. On enquiring he was told that her tormentor Jarchand should be convicted of an offence, Kanso promising not to intercede with Seth Ramparshad to secure Jaichand's release as she had done previously. Kanso agreed that money would be provided for the purpose. He summoned Meeran Bakhsh an ex-constable from Rawalpindi, whom he had known previously. Gurbakhsh Gurdial and Meeran Bakhsh proceeded to Peshwar to purchase something to secure Jaichand's conviction.

THE PACKET.

On their return they told the witness they had succeeded in their mission and handed him a packet for safe custody. Seeing that he hesitated Meeran Baksh signed a statement signifying that it was not the real thing whereupon he took the packet. Meeran Bakhsh told him later that Gurbakhsh had been fleeced of his money. At the beginning of April Gurbakush informed him that they were murdering Jaichand and asking witness to assist in the disposal of the body which he declined to do. Gurbaksh added that they were prepared to pay if necessary. When Gurbakhsh again met him the former said they had cut up the corpse and put it in a box.

ALLEGED IMMORAL CONNECTION.

Cross-examined by Raizada Bhagatram the witness stated he regarded it as immoral for Gurbakhsh, a married man, to contract relations with a married woman. He did not like driving the party in his car fron Amritsar. He did not report to the police their criminal intention of involving Jaichand with the police but dissuaded them. He did not know that the accused proceeded to Peshawar to buy cocaine. Knowing Meeran Bakhsh's design of fleecing Gurbakhsh he neither helped nor prevented. He did not report the murder asking Meeran Bakhsh to inform the police.

To Sardar Matab Singh the witness said Meeram Bakhsh admitted he cheated Gurabkhsh in the matter of the purchase of cocaine.—A. P.

PUDUKOTA SUCCESSION

WARNING TO AGITATORS

PUDUKOTAH, June 6.

In view of the fact that various pamphlets are being issued by different persons about the question of succession and the performance of the funeral rites of the late Rajah, Government have issued a communique pointing out that the question of succession has already been threshed out in full and that the decision of the Government of India in respect of it is expected at an early date. The communique adds that the latest information that Government have is that His Highness's body has been taken to London and that his son born of legitimate marriage is also in London with the body. Government see no impropriety in the son performing the funeral rites of his father, as both are Hindus. There is therefore no purpose to be served by any discussion on the subject as on the other question of succession to the gadi.

FEAR OF BREACH OF PUBLIC PEACE

Considering the conflicting views advanced on the two questions above stated Government have reason to believe that further discussions and agitations in regard to them are likely to lead to a disturbance of the public peace and tranquility and Government hereby wish to impress on all concerned the necessity to refrain from carrying on any propaganda in respect of the two matters.—A. P.

U. S. GOLD FOR ENGLAND.

SHIPMENT OF 10 MILLION DOLLARS.

LONDON, June 5.

New York.—S.S. "Berengaria" is sailing for England with ten million dollars additional gold bullion making a total which left the United States since September 535 millions.—Reuter's Special.

DEPRESSED CLASSES AND HIGHER EDUCATION

MADRAS, June 5.

Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer, Devan of Cochin presiding over the depressed classes Conference at Cochin denied that higher education for the depressed classes had made them disobedient. Mr. Iyer paid a tribute to the British Government for elevating the depressed classes.—A. P.

AUDIT CHECK PERFUNCTORY

IRREGULARITIES IN WARD ACCOUNTS

AUDITORS' REPORT

The auditors of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have presented their report to the Standing Committee in regard to the examination of the ledger of certain wards which they found inaccurate and defective. It states:

The audit check at present exercised by the Revenue Audit Office is perfunctory and not at all satisfactory. A clerk or two of the Revenue Audit Office go to the Ward Offices every quarter and check the statements of outstanding bills prepared by the ward clerks with the bills in hand and initial the opening balance. No attempt it appears has been made to check the closing balance of the previous year as in some cases we noticed that the closing balances were erroneously entered or not entered at all, and these had to be entered correctly under our initials. We are of opinion that it is necessary that Revenue Audit Department should not only check the balances but should closely examine the transactions recorded in the Ward ledgers, of the preceding quarter with the ledgers of the Head Office. Bills are issued from the Head Office, transfers of bills from and to other Wards are made through the Head Office, bills are recalled and new bills issued through the Head Office. In fact the most important part of the work originates from the Head Office. It is therefore essentially necessary that an agreement should be made with the Head Office ledgers.

In the Ward ledgers two columns are provided—one for bills issued by and received from the Head Office and the other for bills received by transfer from other Wards. The entries in these columns are not correctly made. The transferred bills and the bills issued from the Head Office are in several cases lumped up and indiscriminately entered in the Ward ledgers in the column bills received from Head Office. Bills issued by the Head Office on different dates are in several cases accounted for in the Ward ledgers as having been received on one date, sometimes earlier and sometimes later. In view of this irregular procedure followed in the Ward Offices it was very difficult for us to check the several transactions with the Head Office ledgers. To verify these transactions we had recourse to other subsidiary books of bills issued, received by transfer, recalled, etc., maintained in the Ward offices. These books were not in a satisfactory state inasmuch as several entries therein were made in pencil and the registers do not appear to have ever been reviewed by the Ward Superintendent or by any superior officer. The Head Office ledgers were also not kept in an efficient manner.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

The Municipal Commissioner in his lengthy report states:

The Test Audit Officer has gone carefully into the method and from his report as well as from the facts stated above, I am convinced that not only is the system at present followed both by the Assessment Department and the Revenue Audit Department in strict agerement with that laid down in the Assessment Manual but also that the work is with few exceptions well and accurately carried out.

VICTIMS OF BATHING TRAGEDY.

POLICE RECOVER BODIES FROM THE SEA.

A bathing tragedy took place on Tuesday afternoon at Malabar Hill culminated in the death of two persons. John S. Fernandez and Juana, a woman, went for a bath in the sea off Napean Sea Road. As they did not turn up for a long time, their employer, Mr. La Moud informed the police. After two hours' search the police recovered the body of Juana. The second body was recovered on Wednesday morning.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF BALES FROM GODOWN.

BOMBAY SILK MERCHANTS' COMPLAINT.

Mr. Shanbhuprasad Kholidas, a Silk and Cotton merchant, having his peddi at Pydhonie, reports to the police theft of eight bales of Japanese yarn valued at Rs. 5,200 from a godown in 1st Bhoiwada. It appears that at noon on Tuesday the godown was opened for delivery of one bale of yarn to a customer. According to the godown-keeper, everything was intact on Tuesday noon but when the godown was opened at 3 p.m. the same afternoon, the above bales were found missing. The lock of the door was quite intact. There are no windows to the godown.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA

SPECIAL WEEKLY REPORT

DISTURBED WEATHER IN THE PUNJAB

POONA, June 6.

The following is the special weekly weather report:—

Bay monsoon continued to be active in Burma where rainfall was in large excess. Widespread rain fell in Assam and local rain in Bengal on most of the days. The Arabian Sea monsoon appeared on the Malabar coast on the 3rd, extended into South Konkan on the 4th and into Bombay Deccan on the next day. Extensive rain also fell in Central Deccan on the 3rd. Several heavy falls occurred during the week. Lashio had 5 inches on the 2nd, Amherst 6 on the 3rd, Akyab 8 and Mangalore 4 on the 4th and Marmagoa 5 on the 5th. Weather was disturbed in the Punjab during the second half of the week and fairly widespread rain fell along and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills on the 4th and 5th.—A. P.

MONSOON RAINFALL

FORECAST FOR 1928.

SIMLA, June 6.

The official forecast of the monsoon rainfall for 1928 shows that rainfall is likely to be normal or in excess in the Peninsula and North-West India.—A. P.

WEATHER REPORT.

HEAVY RAIN IN SOUTH KONKAN

POONA, June 6.

The Arabian Sea Monsoon has extended into Bombay Deccan and given heavy rain in South Konkan. No information is available this morning from Karwar where seven inches of rain has fallen till last evening. The Bay depression which is not centred near latitude 18 and langitude 90 may develop into a storm and move in some northerly direction. Yesterday's disturbed conditions over the Punjab have caused extensive dust storms in northwest India with thunderstorms along and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Kumaon Hills, Konkan Bombay Deccan Malabar and local in Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, West Punjab, East and North Punjab Hills, Central India East.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, the United Provinces East, Punjab South-west, Hyderabad South, and Madras Coast north.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Port Blair Mergui Amherst Diamond Island Yamethin four inches, each, Bassein three, Tavot Akyab and Bhamo two, Kyaukpyu and Dhubri one and half, Berhampore Darjeeling and Cuttack half, Balasore one and half, Chaibasa two, Ranchi and Patna one, Purnea three quarters, Bareilly one, Mussoorie and Meerut one and half, Chakrata and Simla three quarters, Ambala and Ludhiana half Nowgong one, Ratnagiri two, Marmagoa five, Amednagar three, Sholapur Bijapur Belgaum three quarters, Gulbarga half, Mangalore two, Calicut one, Cochin one and half, Calingpatam half.

Forecast.—Increase round the head of the Bay and along and near the western Himalayas and extension into the Central Provinces.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended into the Bombay Deccan and has given rain in the south Konkan. No information is available this morning from Karwar, where seven inches of rain have fallen yesterday between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Malabar and the Kumaon Hills, and local in the United Provinces West, and the Punjab East and North, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East, the Punjab South-west, Hyderabad South and the Madras Coast North. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in Sind, Baluchistan and the west and north Punjab, where they are clear. The air is more humid than usual in the Punjab and the United Provinces and drier in most of the Central Provinces. Temperatures were generally above normal in the Central Provinces and below 6t in the submontane districts of the United Provinces. Jacobabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 115 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast:—An extension into the north Konkan and the Central Provinces.

RAINFALL RECORDED AS 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Delhi	0.33"
Amballa	0.62"
Lahore	0.03"
Hoshangabad	0.06"
Ratnagiri	2.02"
Mormugao	4.93"
Ahmednagar	2.76"
Sholapur	0.76"
B'japur	0.72"
Belgaum	0.86"
Mangalore	2.26"
Calicut	1.24"
Cochin	1.29"
Trivandrum	0.37"
Colombo	0.49"

Bombay.—Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Colaba Point nil.

J. J. Hospital nil.

St. George's Hospital 0.07"

Maximum temperature 93 deg. (4 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 82 deg. (3 deg. above normal).

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 6th June 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.629 inches (.075 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.584 inches (.057 below normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.064 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 86.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degress.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.2 degrees (3.6 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.8 degrees (3.02 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 63 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 114 miles.

Velocity of maxium gust of wind durinv 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 8.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.01 inches.

Weather Remarks Lightning at distance.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1928.

Is it not a great good fortune for this Bharatmata of ours, reader, that she should contain minds unsusceptible to emotions unnerved and uninfluenced by mere political caprice?

* * *

And the wonderful thing is that such minds are found at the two farthest ends of the Indian Peninsula. In fact,—as the Anglo-Indian journals will tell you, it is the stability of these minds that keeps India—safe for Great Britain, so that the Trustees can pursue their arduous work of toiling for the poor voiceless millions.

* * *

Up in the North the Hindu Sabhaites are glad that the Punjab Legislative Council has succeeded in appointing a Committee to assist the Simon Inquisition.

* * *

Down in the South the Justice Party pursue a waiting game. Their spokesman, the Raja of Panagal, declares that the Party has not yet decided "either to support, oppose or remain neutral" in connection with the proposed motion for the appointment of a Committee from the Madras Legislature to assist Sir John and his colleagues.

* * *

This is a wonderful state of mental fluidity. In vulgar parlance it is, however, called "sitting on the fence", but the fence is not so comfortable after all that the Justicites can occupy it for a long time.

* * *

In Mosice, Slovakia, has been discovered a boy mathematician. He is only five years old, but give him the date of a person's birth and he will tell you in a minute "the days, even the minutes that have passed since that time, not even forgetting Leap Years."

* * *

It is rumoured that Slovak maidens of advanced years, but intent on matrimony, are petitioning the authorities to restrict the operations of this prodigy strictly to the village in which he resides.

* * *

S. S. "Rawalpindi" is due to arrive in Bombay at noon to-day, that is about 12 hours earlier than usual. Thanks to the prowess of the Captain who seems to have put in extra steam (that is, coal).

* * *

"Paterfamilias" will welcome this "bucking up" of the worthy Captain who has enabled them to be rejoined to the bosom of their families half a day, that is one night, earlier.

* * *

After the dog days of May, we have passed to the "horse" days of June. June is always a month of great expectations. The "interregnum" of the pre-monsoon period keeps the weather prophets busy. Further, the Derby lends a peculiar charm and keeps the "Mugs" on the tip-top of hopes.

* * *

This year's Derby is a big upset and doubly so for Bombay. It proved to be a day for rank outsiders. Felstead kept Fairway at a fair way from capturing the Blue Riband of the Turf, while Flamingo and Blackwatch sent the first favourite to the "Also Ran" list. This is perhaps the singular occasion when the Derby Classic becomes as mysterious and incalculable as the Calcutta Derby Sweep.

* * *

Calcutta carries the plum of the Derby Sweep and Flamingo is bound to make Mr. E. E. G. Eddy (Calcutta sportsman and horse-owner) and his lucky fraternity into full-fledged Ditchers.

* * *

Sunny Trace has badly let down our local Sassoon Confederacy, on whom they staked their all, even refusing 1,85,000 offer for half the ticket. But all is not lost. I find from previous records that they are the doyens of "recurring fortune." They started with a non-starter and have now come to the starter and second favourite. In all probability the next Derby will see them in the winning post!

* * *

Mr. Homi Dhanjibhai Meherji, the lucky drawer of the unlucky Ranjit Singh carries a substantial Consolation prize. Shrewd Parsi as he is, he did not put all his eggs in one basket. His £6,900 is safely insured and he will get half the starter prize which will relieve him from the "Jazz" of type-writers.

* * *

Chemist: "You should never argue with a customer like that—remember that the customer is always right—what was it all about?"

New Assistant: "Well—the fellow called us a rotten lot of swindlers."

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 31st May, 1928:—

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	June 6.
Previous Closing Rate	20.66
To-day's Opening Rate	20.57
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	20.36
Difference	—.30

LIVERPOOL.

	June 6.
Previous Closing Rate	11.14
To-day's Opening Rate	11.04
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing Rate	11.04
Difference	—.10
Broach Expectation	390 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	June 6.
Silver Ready	27 13 0
Higher	0 3 0
Silver Forward	27 11 0
Higher	0 4 0

Tone of Market:—America bought.

BOMBAY PRICES

	(At 11 p.m.) Bombay, June 6.
1st Settlement	63 0 0
2nd Settlement	63 2 0
3rd. Settlement	62 15 0

Calcutta, June 5.—Reports from Darjeeling, Ranchi and Shillong state that the Governors of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam attended the birthday parades yesterday and took the usual salute at the march passed of troops.—A. P.

Nainital, June 6.—Kunwar Rajendra Singh, Minister, is down with influenza.—A. P.

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TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details, 80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1928.

A RED HERRING.

With the approach of the second visitation of the Simon Commission mushroom institutions must necessarily come into existence. We have had two or three such during the last few weeks. We have now a more imposing one, "the Country League" formed by some fifty Zamindars and other "stake-holders" in the country. These "foundation members" of the League have issued a long manifesto, setting forth the aims and objects of the League. The professed object is to "offer a rallying point to all those irrespective of race or creed who seek the advancement of India on sane lines". But this is an object which will be shared by every Indian and for the attainment of which no new League is necessary. The fact is that the real objects are different and, despite all the efforts of the Country Leaguers to disguise them they can be easily detected from the general tenour of the manifesto. The real objects are as selfish as they could be. And they will be clear from even a cursory examination of the list of the foundation members which includes, besides Zemindars, some well-known representatives of British trade and business interests. The League's object is to counter the influence of urban classes and yet British businessmen find a place in it. The obvious inference is that the vested interests of British Capitalism, which dominate the counsels of the Government of India, are out to perpetuate their power and to acquire a still larger share of political power in the future scheme of Government in India. They have been able to induce Zemindars and others who are always amenable to bureaucratic influence and promptings, to make common cause with them and help them in maintaining Britain's economic domination of their own fellow-countrymen, by co-operating with the Simon Commission against the declared wishes of the bulk of the people of the country.

A brief examination of the manifesto is enough to expose the narrow and reactionary aims of the "Country League". The League is evidently to be composed of the "large stake-holders". The signatories to the manifesto frankly state: "It is our immediate intention to press to the fullest possible extent before the Statutory Commission the needs and legitimate interests of our Members, and to seek for them a share in the Government of the country proportionate to their position". So far all the talk of "seeking the advancement of India on sane lines," the real object of the League, is to push the "interests of our Members", "in proportion to their position", that is, of the large stake-holders. And what of the millions of small stake-holders? They are not to be direct members of the League. Their "position" is too small for that privilege. But, says the manifesto patronisingly, "small stake-holders, whose interests the Country League is out to protect, will have an opportunity of becoming members of the Country League through the affiliation of associations already in existence or to be set up". As for the hundreds of millions of men who have no "stake" in the League's sense of term, who own neither land nor capital but whose toil with their hands or brains produces the fat incomes of the Zamindars and capitalists, the League simply ignores them. In this category of men who have neither "stake" nor "position" perhaps come the two Labour members of the Commission and to these we specially commend the "Country League".

The League has also outlined its programme, which, however, is vague and uncertain where it does not concern the League's special interests. It wants, among several other things, "some simple form of Government in the provinces". But we are not yet let into the secret of that "simple form". The League also wants "adequate safeguards for Minorities" but does not state what the safe-guards should be. It supports communal representation for without it the Muslim stake-holders might not join the League and without it the claim for special class representation loses half its force. The most striking part of the programme is the insistence on "the establishment of Second Chambers in the Provinces." Evidently interests represented by the League secretly cherish the hope that in these Chambers at least they may get their "rightful place". But we would be surprised if a politician like Sir Dinshaw Watcha, a member of the League, has associated himself with this extravagant and fantastic proposal. Even the Council of State is superfluous. Many would suffer it to continue in the hope that in course of time it will share the fate of the House of Lords. But most sane politicians would resist any serious attempt to create Second Chambers in the provinces, at any rate till India is rich enough to afford the costly luxury. The present Council of State itself cannot be allowed to remain a preserve for monied interests. The "Country League" is, of course trying to revive the old plan of a Council of Notables even in the provinces. But the idea is now even more discredited than it was a generation ago. The League itself is said to be divided on the question of Second Chambers in the Provinces, though the present majority is in favour of the proposal. The League is frankly, as even the "Times of India" is constrained to remark, "an association of interests". Our contemporary hopes it would be "only a temporary expedient". The League is bound to be temporary and will even defeat its purpose by its own sectional and unreasonable demands. Men of wealth, by sheer force of that wealth already enjoy an inordinate share of social and political power. If they seek further aggrandisement in the future Government of a country with millions of half-starved men, they will be only hastening their own collapse and history may yet repeat itself. Workers and peasants, the 'stake'-less of the soil are no longer passive and submissive. They will never tolerate a regime in which the plutocrats and big landlords have more than their due share of power. And whatever happens, the country, as a whole, will not tolerate the continuance of the domination of British Capitalism.

SWALLOWING THE PILL.

The visit of His Majesty King Amanullah to Persia will lead, as his visits to Russia and Turkey during his nearly complete tour of study and observation in European countries did, to a commercial and political rapprochement with the land of Riza Khan Pehlavi. Nationalist Persia, very pleased that it has now a strong, able, patriotic ruler at its head who is careful to appreciate the necessity of administering the country in a thoroughly constitutional manner with the help of the Majlis, will be all the more keen on strengthening the bonds of sympathy and co-operation with the neighbour across the Eastern frontier. The Persian Government has recently shown every indication that it is conscious of the need of winning for Persia a self-respecting and truly independent position. No longer the sport of Western Powers which divided it into "spheres of influence", the country is now able to get rid of the odious Capitulations system and to enter into treaties with Western Powers on a well-defined basis of equality. Persia was quick to realise in 1921 that the hand held out to her by Soviet Russia was the hand of true friendship, a friendship which was not based on sordid economic considerations. Great Britain could have had the same opportunity of persuading Persia that her friendship was of the same character, but British politicians missed the opportunity and even if they had attempted to take advantage of it, Britain's past record in Persia would have compelled Persians to examine very carefully and with no little suspicion the professedly disinterested character of her proposals. "The Near East and India" sheds tears over this lost opportunity but in swallowing the bitter pill of disappointment the journal takes some comfort from the thought that on May 10 a tariff treaty was signed between Britain and Persia under which British goods will pay only the new Persian minimum tariffs. It can ill-conceal its dissatisfaction, however, over the fact that from the same date the Capitulations system has been abolished. As the "Bulletin of the Iran League" in its admirable survey of Persian progress in a variety of directions points out, "as a matter of course, all foreign nationals will from May 10, without exception, be governed by the Persian Law administered by Persian Courts." This is precisely what "The Near East and India" cannot stomach. The Russians have not raised the slightest objection to the abolition of the Capitulations, but to the British, although they have accepted the present arrangement under pressure of circumstances, the prospect looks unpleasant. "The Near East and India" laments that arrangements in regard to foreign jurisdiction in Persia "look better on paper than they will work out in practice." It may be safely asserted that the Persian Government, with the consciousness of new responsibilities and with its keen sense of self-respect, will see to it that "in practice" the arrangements will turn out to be satisfactory. Foreign trained juridical talent is no longer a rarity in Persia.

AN EXAMPLE

Though the difficulties in the way of the representatives of the millowners and the strikers meeting together have been removed, the negotiations between them have not yet commenced and are being put off on one pretext or the other. In their latest communique to the Strike Committee, the Millowners' Committee enquires if the six members selected by them were duly elected by the respective unions concerned and could speak on their behalf. The enquiry seems to as to be superfluous as obviously the Strike Committee, which is elected by the workers themselves and enjoys their confidence, would not have selected representatives who could not speak on behalf of their Unions. The representatives on both sides having been selected, the important thing to do now is for them to put their heads together and, keeping the interests of the industry and the human needs of the workers uppermost in their mind, come to a settlement satisfactory to all concerned. Let them realise, that time is the most important factor in this matter. Every day that passes without the settlement being brought nearer means not merely financial loss to the industry and to the workers but starvation and its attendant indescribable hardships to the families of the latter. Few people seem to realise what the strike has meant to thousands of homes of the poor in Bombay; for if they did fund would ere this have been started to give relief to the women, children and the aged dependents of the workers, not to speak of the latter themselves, who have been almost starving or will soon be starving. We are glad to note that there is at least one millowner in Bombay who has not allowed the present difference with the workers to get the better of his humanitarian instinct and to make him forget his duty to help them in their dire need. He has been giving relief in the shape of doles of grain to the workers of his mill, the Prahalad mills. We have no doubt the step taken by him has been prompted by no other consideration than the humanitarian one of helping the needy and we trust his example will be followed by other millowners.

RESERVATION OF INDIAN COASTAL TRAFFIC

URGENCY OF CREATING AN INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

I.

Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji's bill to reserve the coastal traffic of India to Indian vessels which has been recently circulated by the Government of India for eliciting public opinion is a modest and praiseworthy attempt to nationalise a key-industry of India which is almost exclusively controlled to-day by foreign monopolistic interests. The Government of India are already committed to a policy of discriminate protection and when they are so anxious to safeguard an alien industry like oil, it does not require much argument to see that the growth of an indigenous shipping industry should also be their primary concern. If such reservation entails some temporary inconvenience or loss not merely to the foreign vested interests who have earned many times more than the original capital invested by them in the industry but even to indigenous trades—though such contingency is extremely doubtful—the country must pay a little for the sake of its wider and more permanent interest just as it does for every other measure of protection.

COUNTRY'S VITAL NEED.

No price is in fact too high to pay for establishing a national mercantile marine which is not only a handmaid of national industry and commerce but an indispensable instrument of national defence. An Indian Mercantile Marine is needed not only for furthering the economic development and the prosperity of the country but also as a feeder and an auxiliary of a real Indian Navy. As the Report of the Royal Commission of Navigation Act of Australia observed, "The British Mercantile Marine during the recent war helped to man the auxiliary cruisers, minesweepers, transports and other adjuncts of the British Navy." More than once even Sir Charles Innes has recognised on behalf of the Government that this desire on the part of the people for their own Mercantile Marine was a very natural and legitimate desire. A large number of nations is devoting greater attention to the development of mercantile marine since the war because it is vital to their economic well-being as well as to their national security and power.

RESERVATION IN OTHER LANDS.

But if a national mercantile marine constitutes an important part of any comprehensive national programme, reservation of coastal trade is one of the recognised and accepted methods of building up such a marine as evinced by the example of almost all important maritime countries. The United States, Soviet Russia, Austria, Belgium, France, Portugal, Italy, Japan, Turkey, Roumania, Greece, Chile and Peru have all reserved their coasting trade to national vessels. Great Britain which has built up her national supremacy on the sea through the Navigation Laws has been able to dispense with formal legislation in respect of reservation though in practice nearly 90 per cent. of her coastal traffic is being carried under the British Flag. It is interesting to consider some examples of the manner in which the policy of reservation is put into effect in other countries. America has not only reserved her coast to American vessels but has always set her heart on carrying the bulk of her ocean-going commerce in her own bottoms since she regards her merchant marine as an arm in the upbuilding of the country's foreign trade. The U. S. Merchant Marine Act of 1920 (known as "Jones Act") provided for preferential

(Continued on page 9.)

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

A REPLY TO MR. ANIL BARAN RAY.

(BY S. D. NADKARNI.)

I.

It is a curious position into which Sjt. Anilbaran Ray, writing on "Religion and Politics" in the "Chronicle" of the 23rd May, has argued himself. He avers that the 'religions' in India are exploited by "the third party". But he will not admit that so long as these 'religions' can be so exploited to an effective extent, Indians cannot be politically free. At the same time he is sensible enough to see that the exploitation of their 'religions' comes in the way of their political freedom. His mode of escape through the dilemma is the discovery that it is not 'true' religion that comes in the way, but that it is the 'false' variety. Well, if this means that whatever comes in the way of national unity is not true religion, the Secularists can have no real quarrel with Sjt. Ray. It will then be only a verbal fight.

CRUX OF THE PROBLEM.

But the crux of the problem is that what is not true religion to Anil Babu is the whole truth and nothing but the truth to our Communalists. (By Communalists I mean both the anti-Unbeliever Muslims and the anti-Untouchable or pro-Caste Hindus). What then is Anil Babu's remedy for the trouble? Does he advocate that what he calls 'false religion' should be done away with, or that its hold should be sought to be reduced, here and now? No. He will win Swaraj first, and then bother about 'false religion'! But he is aware all the while—acutely aware—that the magnitude of our 'false religion' is retarding Swaraj. He knows the dilemma, but takes refuge in word-spinning, such as that when India comes into her own (by magic?), religious differences will be composed 'on the basis of a rich creative thought and culture'. There could be no more unmanly shirking of one's responsibility.

ANCESTOR WORSHIP.

There are misstatements and fallacies in Sjt. Ray's article. I shall take up some.

He quotes Dr. Inazo Nitobe, in seeming

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Il Duce Looks At The World.

Signor Mussolini lectured the Italian Senate on Tuesday on a variety of topics. Even the abridged version cabled by Reuter of the lesson Il Duce preached to the docile "Honorabiles" can convey the combative, provocative and minatory nature of the exhortation. Fascism stands for peace, if the peace can be secured at the price it demands. Its foreign policy consists in bullying nations which are in the unfortunate position of finding patrons of their countrymen now under Italian rule, as for example, the Germans in South Tyrol. To Germany, Signor Mussolini administered a public snub. What right have the Germans to interfere in the "internal policy" of Italy? They must watch without protest or comment the tyranny practised on their kith and kin in South Tyrol. But Il Duce is a shrewd man and knows that the autocracy and ruthlessness of his methods must be softened by promoting intense manufacturing activity in his country. His insistence on wider commercial development on the part of Italy will be appreciated by the capitalists who have made Northern Italy a very beehive of industry. They will also appreciate Il Duce's criticism of the talking shop at Geneva. What do they care for the talk when their very lucrative business is to export war material?

Welcome Move.

When some weeks ago Mr. Sastri entertained at a banquet in Capetown the members of the Union Government and the South African deputation which visited India, he received from Sir Mahomed Habibullah a message of good cheer. "The true value of the Capetown Conference", his message said, "lies in the object-lesson which it provides of what two members of the British Commonwealth can achieve by co-operation in the solution of common problems." It is gratifying to note that in appointing a Commission to inquire into and report upon the health conditions among Natal Indians, the Union Government have approached their task in a spirit of good-will. The provision that two Indian assessors to be nominated by Mr. Sastri should assist the Commission will be welcome in this country though justice and fairplay requires that the Indians should not be merely assessors but members of the Commission. The conditions in which Indians are forced to live in Durban and in other Natal townships have needed impartial inquiry for a long time. We hope the investigations will be thorough and will lead to practical results.

"Hypocritical."

Commenting on Dewan Chamanlal's disclosures of the secret efforts made by the Simon Commission to decoy Indian leaders into co-operation with it, the "Pioneer" describes these efforts as "a striking example of ineptitude, clumsiness and blundering." The paper charges Sir John Simon with "laying traps in words and phrases to secure the adhesion of isolated individuals." The Commission in general "have now given cause for grave suspicion that they entered upon their task conscious of the initial mistake of their composition gradually realising the strength of the forces which might be brought to bear against them, but determined by the use of official pressure and unofficial diplomacy to mitigate their unhappy position." The strangest part of the whole affair is that shortly after the utter failure of all this official pressure and unofficial diplomacy Sir John should have announced to the world that the boycott was weakening and would collapse by October. The "Pioneer" naturally characterises the announcement as "somewhat hypocritical" and adds: "It is typical of the whole muddled way in which this Statutory Commission business has been carried through, that their attempts to open negotiations with responsible leaders should have ended in a damaging fiasco which has now been made public."

Repression in Janjira.

It appears from the proceedings of the Third Janjira State Subjects' Conference, held in Bombay a few days ago, that the political condition of the people of the State is a pitiable one. Last year the people held the second session of the Conference at Shrivardhan in the State itself and passed a resolution "humbly requesting the Janjira Darbar to make a declaration committing the State to the ideal of Responsible Government for its subjects under the aegis of the Royal House of Janjira." This was a thoroughly legitimate resolution and as much in the interests of the Ruler of the State as of his subjects. But the Diwan of the State seems to have taken alarm at the resolution. He denounced it in a State Notification and threatened to "repress with a strong hand" any movement in its support. He was as good as his word. Within two months the State promulgated a Press Act and a Societies Act which are of a most drastic character. The present Conference under the vigorous lead of its President, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, has done well to endorse the last year's resolution in favour of the goal of Responsible Government and to protest against the new repressive laws. The people of the State have no other alternative than to carry on their constitutional agitation despite repression and we have no doubt that their neighbours in British territory will support them in every possible way.

Indian Women Awake.

The Report of the Second All-India Women's Conference held at Delhi in February last is itself a fair testimony to the earnestness and efficiency of the organisers of the Conference. It contains a brief record of the work done by the Conference during the last year, the full proceedings of the Delhi Session with a full text of the splendid Presidential address of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and the resolutions passed at no less than thirty constituent Conferences held in various parts of India prior to the Delhi Session. The volume of work, educational and social, done by the Conference during the two years of its existence is indeed amazing. Under its lead a number of new women's educational leagues have been started and older institutions have begun to tackle women's educational problems with unprecedented vigour. The Conference has prepared several schemes of educational reform which have received deserved praise from educationists. Its propaganda in support of the Child Marriage Bill and the Age of Consent Bill is phenomenal. All the thirty constituent conferences and numerous public meetings of women have supported the two measures. Thousands of signatures have been collected in support of the Bills, Gujarat alone contributing 10,000. The Report, in short, is a stimulating record of excellent work done and a useful guide for future work. We wish it could be translated into the principal vernaculars of India. Every Indian woman should make it a point to read it. It will also be a good tonic to those men who are still pessimistic about the progress of women in India.

SENSATIONAL DERBY UPSET

STILL HOPEFUL OF SETTLEMENT

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND ARDOLI

MR. LALJI NARANJI NOT TO RESIGN

A special meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on Wednesday evening to consider the situation created by the Government in Bardoli. The proceedings were not open to the press, but it is reliably understood that the reply of the Government was the subject of consideration and that a small committee was appointed to draft rejoinder to the Government. The resignation of several prominent members of the Bombay Legislative Council also came in for serious consideration, and naturally the question arose as to whether or not their representative, Mr. Lalji Naranji, should also resign his seat in the Council. It appears, however, that Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau is still hopeful of an amicable settlement. It was, therefore, thought that there was yet time to consider the question as to whether its representative in the local Council should or should not resign at this juncture. In the mean time Mr. Lalji Naranji has been asked, it is learnt, not to tender his resignation as that would, in the opinion of the meeting, bar the door against settlement.

AEROPLANE CRASH.

TWO PILOTS KILLED.

LONDON, June 5.

Two R. A. F. machines collided at Upavon and both the pilots the sole occupants were killed. Twentyeight members of R. A. F. have been killed as result of accidents since 1st January —Reuter.

BELGIAN ROYALTIES SAIL FOR CONGO.

LONDON, June 5

Antwerp.—The King and Queen of the Belgians sailed for Congo, to-day, in the liner "Thysville" on three months' tour They are due at Boma on 21st June and inaugurate, on 10th July, at Elisabethville, the railway from Lower Congo to Katanga.—Reuter.

FELSTEAD CAPTURES BLUE RIBAND

CALL BOY'S RECORD EQUALLED.

WINNER'S WONDERFUL FINISH

HOT FAVOURITES NOWHERE.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Following is the Result of Derby:—

FELSTEAD (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) H. Wragg.....1
FLAMINGO (Sir. L. Phillips) Elliot..... 2
BLACK WATCH (Mr. L. Newmann) Smirke..... 3

LONDON, June 6.

CRUSADER LEFT.

The race was run in bright sunshine and before a very large crowd, including Their Majesties King and Queen and the Duke and Duchess of York. The tapes were broken thrice. The start was fairly good, except for Crusader being left.

FELSTEAD'S BOLD BID.

Flamingo settled down from Ranjit Singh, Port Hole, Royal Minstrel, Felstead and Sunny Trace. After going half-mile, Flamingo still led with Sunny Trace, second in front of Ranjit Singh and Felstead. Rounding the Taatenham Corner, the order was Flamingo, Sunny Trace, Felstead, Fernkloof, Black Watch, Gangwarily and Royal Minstrel. About a quarter mile from home, Felstead drew in front from Flamingo, and making the remainder of the running, won fairly easily.

CALL BOY'S RECORD EQUALLED.

Fernkloof was fourth, Gangwarily fifth, Camelford sixth, and Royal Crusader last. The winner's time was 2 minutes, 34 and 2|5ths seconds, equalling Call Boy's record of 1927.—Reuter.

AMAZING SCENES AT EPSOM

19 CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD

LIST OF OWNERS AND JOCKEYS

The following nineteen candidates ran at the Epsom Meeting:—

Advocate (Sir A. Bailey) Marshall.
Black Watch (Mr. L. Newmann) Smirke.
Bubbles II (Baron Rothschild) Bouillon.
Camelford (Lord Rosebery) J. Leach.
Constant Son (Mr. T. Davidson) Carslake.
Fairway (Lord Derby) Weston.
Felstead (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) H. Wragg.
Fernkloof (Lady Richardson) Perryman.
Flamingo (Sir L. Phillips) Elliott.
Gang Warily (Mr. G. Drummond) S. Donoghue.
Grange View (Mr. W. J. Waldron) Graves.
Palais Royal II (Mr. J. Wittouck) Allemand.
Port Hole (Mr. Sol Joel) Winter.
Ranjit Singh (H. H. Aga Khan) Beary.
Royal Crusader (Mr. D. M. Gant) Hulme.
Royal Minstrel (Capt. G. P. Gough) J. Childs.
Scintillation (Mr. C. Whitburn) Sirett.
Sunny Trace (Lord Dewar) G. Richards.
Yeomanstown (Mr. H. Armitage) Marshall.

NOVEL INSURANCE AGAINST RISK

Flamingo, Sir Lawrence Phillips' first race-horse, has already had novice's luck, winning the Two Thousand Guineas.

Mr. L. Neumann's Black Watch has good two-year old form and has been doing promising work. He is trained by P. P. Gelpin and Smirke takes the mount.

A big insurance policy has been placed with Lloyd's, to provide against the total loss if Bubbles II does not run.

WHO WILL WIN THE DERBY ?

FAIRWAY'S CHANCES

LONDON, June 5.

To-morrow's race for the Derby Stake, popularly known as the Derby, will be run at Epsom. On the eve of the race the question of what will win is the absorbing topic. Lord Derby's Fairway is the favourite at the odds of 5—2 which reflect the opinion of racing men that Fairway has the outstanding chance. The next in the order of favouritism is Lord Dewar's Sunny Trace at the odds of 6—1. The other horses fancied are Sir Laurence Phillip's Flamingo, the Aga Khan's Ranjit Singh, Baron Edouad de Rothschild's Bubbles II and Captain Gough's Royal Minstrel.

Three of the owners of the above horses will not be able to witness the attempts of their candidates to win the blue riband of the turf. Lord Derby, one of the very popular heads of racing, will be absent owing to his recent bereavement by the death of his daughter in a hunting field. The Aga Khan has been ill with pneumonia in France and has been forbidden by his doctor to travel to Epsom. Captain Gough is shooting big game in Africa. Among the other owners of the horses engaged is the veteran statesman Lord Roseberry whose colt, Camelford, is regarded as having an outside chance of winning and an excellent chance of finishing in the first three. Lord Roseberry will also not be there to-morrow on account of his age. He won the Derby with Ladas when he was Prime Minister in 1894, and won it again in 1895 with Sir Visto and in 1905 with Cicero.

Though only wealthy men can afford to engage in the Derby, this classic race on the Epsom Downs is the most democratic event of the year. At least half a million of all sorts and conditions of men will congregate on the famous downs. The event will be graced by the presence of the King who will be accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York.

PREVIOUS DERBY WINNERS

The first race for the Derby was run in 1780. The distance of the course at Epsom is 1 mile 4 furlongs 99 yards though owing to the war it was run in 1915 and the three following years over the Suffolk Stakes course (1-1|2 miles) at Newmarket. The record time for the race was made by Call Boy in 1927 when the distance was covered by the winner in 2 minutes 34-2|5 seconds, beating Captain Cuttle's record by 1|5 second. The following is a list of the winners since 1900

1900 Prince of Wales' Diamond Jubilee.
1901 Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyobski.
1902 Mr. J. Gubbin's Ard Patrick.
1903 Sir J. Miller's Rock Sand.
1904 Mr. L. de Rothschild's St. Amant.
1905 Lord Rosebery's Cicero.
1906 Major E. Loder's Spearmint.
1907 Mr. R. Croker's Orby.
1908 Shev. Ginistrelli's Signorinetta.
1909 King Edward VII's Minoru.
1910 Mr. "Fairlie's" Lemberg.
1911 Mr. J. B. Joel's Sunstar.
1912 Mr. W. Raphael's Tagalie.
1913 (a) Mr. A. P. Cunliff's Aboyeur.
1914 Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II.
1915 (*) Mr. M. S. Joel's Pommern.
1916 (*) Mr. E. Hulton's Fifinella.
1917 (*) Mr. Failie's Gay Crusader.
1918 (*) Lady J. Douglas's Gainborough.
1919 Lord Glanley's Grand Parade.
1920 Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop.
1921 Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist.
1922 Sir James Buchanan's Capt. Cuttle.
1923 Mr. Ben Irish's Papyrus.
1924 Lord Derby's Sansovino.
1925 Mr. H. Morris's Manna.
1926 Lord Woollavington's Coronach.
1927 Mr. F. Curzon's Call Boy.

(a) Craganour came in first, but was disqualified.
(*) Run at Newmarket.

WHY HEGOES TO INDIA?

SIR FREDERICK SYKES' MOTIVE.

ADDRESS TO HALLAM CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, June 5.

Sir Frederick Sykes, addressing the Annual Meeting of the Hallam Conservative Association, referred to his appointment as Governor of Bombay, and declared that he left the constituency with very real sorrow and only after considerable hesitation. "I have made the decision with many regrets. I hope I chose rightly when I decided that I could probably do more good by proceeding to India than by staying at home. Time alone can prove whether I am taking the right step or not."—Reuter's Special.

FINANCE BILL.

COMMONS PASS SECOND READING.

LONDON, June 5.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the Finance Bill. The amendment moved by Mr. Snowden was troops, has entered the capital.—Reuter.

YELLOW FEVER BREAKS OUT AT MATADA-

LONDON, June 5.

Brussels.—Yellow fever has broken out at Matada, and the port has been closed. The programme of the King and Queen of the Belgians' visit to Congo was altered to avoid their crossing the fever zong.—Reuter.

IDEA OF GENERAL STRIKE GIVEN UP,

ELGIN MILL STRIKERS TO HOLD OUT

CAWNPORE, June 5.

Strikers at the Elgin Mills have changed their minds as regards bringing about the threatened general strike in the city. It has been resolved further to renew the conditions for the resumption of work. The strike committee has decided that the men must now hold out as long as all the 10 grievances formulated by the Nazdoor Sabha and put before the mill authorities at a recent meeting are not redressed.—A. P.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION IN THE MAKING

ALL PARTIES COMMITTEE MEETS,

MR. JAYAKAR RETIRES DUE TO ILL-HEALTH

ALLAHABAD, June 6.

The Constitution Committee appointed by the All-Parties' Conference was poorly attended last evening when it met, those present being Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Sapru and Mr. Pradhan. Mr. Jayakar has retired from the Committee on account of ill-health. Sir Ali Imam who is not very well is expected to be present at important sittings of the Committee. Mr. Joshi has intimated that he is interested only in provisions relating to Labour and will atend when these come up. Sardar Mangal Singh, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and Mr. Aney are expected to join the Committee shortly.—A. P.

(Mr. Shuaib Qureshi left Bombay, on Monday night to attend the Constitution Committee Meeting).

PEERAGE FOR SIR JOHN SIMON ?

MADRAS, June 5.

"New India" understands that Sir John Simon will be given a peerage on the conclusion of the Statutory Commission's work.—A. P.

TO CO-OPERATE WITH COMMISSION OR NOT

JUSTICE PARTY STILL UNDECIDED

MADRAS, June 5.

The Raja of Panagal in an interview to the "Madras Mail" declared that the Justice Party had not yet decided whether to support or oppose or remain neutral in connection with the proposed motion for appointment of the Legislative sub-committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission as they did not know the ultimate result of the conversations between Lord Birkenhead and Sir John Simon.

Continuing the Raja denied the press reports of an understanding between his party and what he called the "Swarajist-cum-non-descript" ministry.—A. P.

Madras, June 5.—His Excellency Lord Goschen will address the new graduates of the Madras University on the occasion of the supplementary convocation on August 23.—A. P.

"GROSS EXAGGERATIONS."

MR. HARTSHORN'S STATEMENTS.

SIR LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS ON DUTY OF GOVT.

BOMBAY, June 6.

'I can claim to have a fair amount of personal knowledge of conditions of labour in India in general and under the Tatas in particular," said Sir Lallubhai Samaldas in an interview to the Free Press, "and I have, therefore, no hesitation in characterising Mr. Hartshorn's remarks in regard to the Indian employers in general and the Tatas in particular, as grossly untrue. I do not mean to say that labour conditions in India do not stand in need of improvement, and yet I feel justified in saying that not only has Mr. Hartshorn indulged in very gross exaggeration, but he has made it a racial question by attacking Indian industrialists only and saying nothing about the condition of labour in industries under British management. If Mr. Hartshorn was a genuine friend of Labour that he poses himself to be, he would have referred to the condition of labour at Calcutta in Jute mills managed by Britishers and would have condemned the system of recruiting labour for tea and other European plantations and the much worse condition of the semi-indentured labour on those plantations. One has merely to mention Champaran in this connection.

MR. HARTSHORN MUST RESIGN.

Suggestions have been made that Mr. Hartshorn should resign from the Simon Commission. I fully share this view. My advice to the Govrnment is to ask Mr. Hartshorn to withdraw from the Commission in their own interest. Removal or non-removal of Mr. Hartshorn from the Commission will not affect in any way that large section of Indian opinion which has resolved upon the boycott of the Commission. But his continuance on the Commission will certainly influence those who have still not made up their mind to boycott the Commission and who may be inclined to co-operate with the Commis-

(Continued on next page).

FURTHER WRIT ON HARTSHORN

LONDON, June 6.

The Tatas to-day, issued a further writ for alleged libel and slander against Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn in respect of a speech at Ogmore Vale on 11th May published in Gla Orghan Gazette. The statements impugned were repetition of those in the speech at Blaengraw.—Reuter.

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

FURTHER COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT, THE KEYNOTE

SGR. MUSSOLNI'S SURVEY OF NATIONS

LONDON, June 5.

Rome.—In the course of his speech in the Senate, while making the first statement on Foreign Affairs, which he had made during two years, Sgr. Mussolini made a roving survey of the world, firstly, Japan, China Siam and then India, with which Italy's commercial relations were very important; but, said he, Italy desired further development. He described Italo-Afghan commercial relations at present insignificant, but said that a contract had been concluded to furnish war material and motor cars from Italy and also for sending technical advisers. Sgr. Mussolini drew attention to the importance of Afghanistan sending first 25 aviation cadets to Italian aeronautical Academy at Caserta. Sgr. Mussolini was convinced that under the guidance of King Amanullah Afghanistan was declined to pay preponderant part in the politics of Central Asia.

ITALO-PERSIAN RELATIONS.

Regarding Persia, he hoped that a "Modus Vivendi" would be reached on the basis of the most favoured nation treatment." In the meantime, the cordiality of Italo-Persian relations was reflected in Persia's request for two Italian technical and maritime advisers.

RELATIONS WITH WORLD NATIONS.

Continuing, Sgr. Mussolini exhaustively surveyed Italy's relations with the nations of the world, and declared that one of the bases of Italy's foreign policy was its friendship with England. He added that the relations with Germany and France had much improved, and would have been infinitely better in the former case if irresponsible persons had not supported the absurd pretension of intervening in Italy's internal policy. Conversations began with France in March aiming at the conclusion of a pact of friendship and the settlement of outstanding North African questions.

He referred sharply to the situation in Yugo-slavia, especially this recent outbreaks, and enjoined prudence and circumspection on the disturbing elements in Yugo-slavia which were influenced by anti-Fascist agitators. He regretted that the treaty with Yugo-slavia had not been ratified. Italy's relations with all other countries were generally most satisfactory. He wished that one could write "Finis" to the chapter of history entitled "Reparations" as it would be an advantage to the economic life of Europe and the whole world. He refuted the allegations that Fascism was hostile to the League of Nations; but Italy did not attribute to if almost mythological virtues —Reuter.

FALL OF PEKING

REPORT OF GENL. TANHSULLING'S SUCCESS.

CHANG'S DEATH REPORT UNCONFIRMED.

LONDON, June 5.

Shanghai.—A message from Peking says that the vanguard of General Tanhsulling's Shansi army, the first of the Southern troops, has entered the capital.

50,000 MEN OUT.

1,300 TRAMP STEAMERS AFFECTED.

LONDON, June 5.

Kobe.—50,000 men involving 1,300 tramp steamers are now out for a minimum wage. —Reuter.

RLY. BRIDGE NEAR TIENTSIN DESTROYED.

CHANG-TSO LIN'S SON NEGOTIATING PEACEFUL PASSAGE

LONDON, June 5.

Shanghai.—As a result of intrigues and bribery in which Yenhsishan the "Model Governor or Shansi and General Chiang Kai-shek are concerned, Marshall Chihsieh-yuan on behalf of the "Chihli" party has taken over the command of 70,000 Chihli and Shantung troops commanded by Chang Tso-lin's generals, Sunchuangfang and Changtsunchang. The first outcome of this is the destruction of the Railway Bridge at Yangtsun near Tientsen holding up the withdrawal, of the third and fourth Manchurian army corps to Mukden.

Chang Tsollin's son, General Hsuchling who left Peking yesterday is endeavouring to negotiate a peaceful passage. In the mean while, Nationalists are advancing to cut the Peking-Mukden railway between Tientsin and Taku.—Reuter.

POLICE-PRECAUTIONS IN PEKING.

COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY INAUGURATED

LONDON, June 5.

Peking.—The committee of public safety has been inaugurted under ex-Premier Wangshihchen. The Committee has taken over the police force with an additional fifteen hundred Northern troops as the policing garrison. Yenssishan is expected here to-night while proclamations in his name as the garrison commander have already been posted.—Reuter.

London.—Colonel H. Karslake has been appointed Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery, Western Command, India.—Reuter's

ZAMINDARS AND "LARGE STAKE-HOLDERS" RALLY

"COUNTRY LEAGUE" FORMED.

ATTEMPT TO REVIVE COUNCILS OF NOTABLES.

A new organisation called "The Country League" has been formed at Lucknow by 55 zamindars and other "large stake-holders" of the country to safeguard the interests of the members of the Laegue and "to seek for them a share in the Government of the country proportionate to their position." "Small stake-holders" can join the League only through affiliated institutions." The League asks among other things, for Second Chambers in the Provinces.

The following is the text of an appeal made by 55 zamindars and industrialists who have formed "The Country League" at Lucknow to safeguard the interest of their class:—

The years which lie immediately ahead are of the utmost moment in the constitutional history of India. A Statutory Commission has made its preliminary survey in India, so that it may the more correctly discharge the duties laid upon it by the Government of India Act of 1919; ultimately to report to the Imperial Government whether those measures of responsible government then given, should be extended, modified or restricted. To-day it must be obvious to all, though it was not so in 1919, that the old order has passed away and that a new, and, for India, a strange, system of Government is in process of evolution.

URBAN INTERESTS.

For the past eight years India, with varying degrees of success, has been experimenting with responsible government in a restricted form. There is nothing to be gained by referring to old controversies, but it is certain that large sections of India's responsible citizens, accustomed to the traditional methods of making their wishes and requirements known to Government, failed to recognise the significance of the drastic changes that accompanied the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. The result has been that small section of India, which may be described broadly as representing local urban interests (at least in the Legislative Assembly and in most of the Provincial Councils), has, by intensive methods of political organisation, secured for itself a predominant portion of the power handed over under the Reforms, to the definite detriment of more solid, and perhaps more sober elements.

To some extent this was due to the failure of most of these latter elements to recognise the importance of the changes that would come about: to some extent to the fact that many members of the classes who should have taken a prominent share in the new Government had not the requisite sense of public duty; but mainly to the fact that the framers of the Reforms failed to secure to them their rightful place in the new scheme. The bitter attacks which have been made by Indian politicians on these classes, and on all those who have dared to differ from them or to suggest contious lines of advance, and the fact that under the new regime the Government no longer felt or manifested the same responsibility as before, for protecting the interests of those who had in the past supported them, are two main causes which have hitherto delayed and impeded all efforts at organisation.

FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

To-day however, recognising that these sober elements must stand or fall by their own efforts, and that their interests are definitely threatened, we, the undersigned, have formed a "Country League" with a view to offering a rallying-point to all those, irrespective of race or creed, who seek the advancement of India on sane lines. We have chosen the term "Country" because in English it is used definitely in two senses, national and rural, and it is in these directions particulars that we seek progress. The temporary headquarters of this organisation will be at Cawnpore, later to be moved to Delhi. Those interested in the League should apply in writing to the Secretaries of the Country League, Cawnpore.

It is our immediate intention to press to the fullest possible extent before the Statutory Commission the needs and legitimate interests of our Members, and to seek for them a share in the government of the country, proportionate to their position. We desire to see the progressive realisation of responsible government and to press for fullest responsibility in the Provinces, consistent with stability and orderly development, and the adequate protection of minorities. It is our purpose to make definite representations regarding the nature and form of a constitution best suited to the peculiar requirements of India, in answer to the Secretary of State's repeated invitation. A draft scheme is already under consideration and will be submitted later to the Members of the League. We appeal in all confidence to sober and, for the most part, non-vocal elements, both landed and agricultural, large and small, as well as to commercial interests to join the League, and with us to shoulder their responsibilities in the good government of the Country and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests.

PROGRAMME OF THE LEAGUE.

The Country League stands for:—(1) The progressive realisation of responsible government in India, (2) The establishment of Second Chambers in the Provinces. (3) The establishment of some simple form of Government in the Provinces. (4) Communal representation, (5) Increased representation fr Commercial, Landed, Agricultural, ex-Military and Labour interests, and the Depressed Classes, (6) The support of suitable candidates for election to the various Legislatures, (7) The supporting in power of an administration sympathetic to Commercial development and Agricultural prosperity, (8) Adequate safeguards for Minorities, (9) The formation of an All-India organisation, to take effective political action on behalf of the stable elements of the Country, (10) The stimulation and co-ordination of existing organisations, which may lend themselves to the objects in view, (11) The expression of opinion by the League on the more important public questions that arise from time to time, (12) And, in particular, the formulation of the views of the Members of the League for submission to the Statutory Commission.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

A supplementary note appended to the above states:—

The majority of the founders are in favour of the twelve principles enumerated in the manifesto, but some have doubts as to the need for communal representation, and the establishment of Second Chambers in the Provinces; in particular, in the Punjab, the present form of Government has given satisfaction, and it is likely that the proposal for a Second Provincial Chamber would be opposed there.

The measure and form of communal representation from the broadest view, which the Country League must take, namely, "the protection of the common interests of all stake-holders," has not yet been laid down. The founders and members will discuss this and also the question of Second Chambers.

Small stake-holders, whose interests the Country League is out to protect, will have an opportunity of becoming members of the Country League through the affiliation of associations already in existence or to be set up: and for this purpose the founders are making provision in the constitution of the Country League.

Until the Country League's Offices are opened in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Patna, Lucknow etc., all communications intended for the attention of the Executive Staff should be addressed to the secretaries, the Country League, Cawnpore, U. P.

SIGNATORIES.

The following are the signatories:—H. H. the Hon. Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameshwara Singh, G. C. I. E., K. B. E., of Darbanga The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil-Ullah Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., of Aligarh. The Raja Bahadur of Amawan O.B.E., M.L.C. Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh M.L.A., of Monghyr, Maharaja of Hathwa—Maharaja Guru Mahadevasram Prasad Sahu. Maharajah Kumar Mahajit Singh of Kapurthala. Raja Bahadur Khushalpal Singh, M.A. LL.B., of Agra. Lt. Nawab Mohd. Jamshed Ali Khan M.B.E. of Meerut. Raja Sri Prakash Singh of Malhanpur (Sitapur). Raja Ejaz Rasool Khan C.S.I., of Jehangirabad. Lt. Nawab Abdul Sami Khan of District Aligarh. Chaudhari Mujtaba Husain M.B.E., B.A., (Cantab) Bar-at-Law, Taluqdar. Sirdar Nihal Singh. Taluqdar of Oudh. C. F. Allen C.I.E., of Cawnpore, J. P. Srivastava M. Sc., M.L.C., of Cawnpore. Khan Bahadur Hafiz Muhammad Halim of Cawnpore. Nawab Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Kunjpura, District Karnal. Lt.-Colonel Maharaja Sir Jai Chand, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Lambagraon, District Kangra. The Hon'ble Lt.-Colonel Nawab Malik Sir Umar Hayat Khan Tiwana, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., Kalra, District Shahpur, Major Nawab Malik Sir Khuda Baksh Khan Tiwana. C. B.E., K.C.I.E., Khawajabad, District Shahpur Colonel, E. H. Cole, C.B., C.M. G., Coleyana, Okara, District Montgomery. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Sir Rahim Baksh K.C.I.E., M.L.C., Thaska Miranji, Tehsil Thanesar, District Karnal. Sirdar Bahadur Gajjan Singh, O.B.E., Honorary A.D. C., Ludhiana. Khan Bahadur Malik Muhammad Amin Khan, O.B.E., M.L.C., Shamsabad, District Attock. Captain Mumtaz Muhammad Khan, Tiwana, District Shahpur. Lieutenant Sirdar Muhammad Nawaz Khan, M.L.A., Sirdar of Kot Fateh Khan, District Attock. Major D. Vanrenen Renala Estate, District Montgomery. Nawabzeda Mohomed Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Khan Sahib, Jagirdar Mandoi Estate, Shamsher Manzil, District Karnal. Honorary Captain Sirdar Bahadur Agia Ram, Chak No. 11.1.L. Tehsil Okara, District Montgomery. Sayad Nawabzish Mussin, Shergarh, District Montgomery. The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Maindara Chandra Nundy, K.C.I.E., of Kasimbazar. Maharaja Bahadur Sir Prodyot Kumar of Tagore. Rai ahadur Badri Das Goenka, C.I.E., M.L.C., President, Marwari Association, Bengal. N. N. Sircar Esq., arrister-at-Law, Calcutta. Profulla Nath Tagore Esq. J. Langford James Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta. A. H. Ghuznavi Esq., M.L.A. E.S.Tarlton Esq., M. L.C. Altaf Ali Esq., M.L.C. R. S. Sarma Esq., C.I.E. The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Bahadur Sir Bijay Chand Mehtab K. C.S.I., G.C.I.E., I.O.M., of Burdwan, Sir Victor Sassoon Bart. M.L.A F. Needham Esy. Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy Kt. M.L.C. E. J. Finch Esq., M.L.C., of District Monghyr. Rai Bahadur Dalip Narayan Singh M.L.C., of Monghyr. Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Narayan Singh of Panchgachia, District Bhagalpur. The Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Kt., Council of State. Raja Bahadur R. M. Das of Kanika, B. A., M.L.C. H. M. Mehta Esq., of Bombay. Raja Ranga Rao Bahadur of Bobbili Raja Bahadur Raja Dutt Singh of Mursan. J. Addyman Esq., M.L.C. Nawab S. Chotey. S. Mohammed Mahdi, Son of Sir Sultan Ahmad.

"GROSS EXAGGERATIONS"

(Continued from previous Page.)

sion and participate in its labours. A large section amongst those who are inclined to co-operate with the Commission will be considerably influenced to reconsider their attitude and consider it both undesirable and inadvisable to work with a Commission one of whose members has a prejudiced outlook about the industrial development of India. Frankly speaking, I had expected Mr. Hartshorn to retire from the Commission as soon as he found that he had made an unwarranted and unjustifiable attack on Indian industrialists.

TESTIMONIALS OF MAHATMA AND ANDREWS.

As the Tatas have taken legal action against Mr. Hartshorn in England, they are debarred from saying here anything in their own defence. I am not similarly handicapped and being intimately connected with many of their industrial activities, I can say that the interests of labour in all concerns managed by them are looked after more sympathetically by the Directors and Agents than perhaps by any other agents except perhaps by Mr. Narottam Morarjee and his collegues at Sholapur. The Sholapur Mills and the Empress Mills are the outstanding examples of social welfare work. It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that at no other cotton mill is labour cared for in a much better manner than at these two mills. As regards the condition of labour at Jamshedpur containing the largest number of employees in one factory, Mahatmaji and Mr. Andrews, who are far greater and more honest friends of Indian Labour than Mr. Hartshorn, have spoken in such appreciative lines that I have nothing more to add except that the very fact that Mr. Hartshorn has not even paid a flying visit to Jamshedpur puts him entirely out of court.

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

In this connection, one point requires further elucidation. It is well-known that Mr. Hartshorn did not visit Jamshedpur. We also know that for the better part of his stay in India during his last visit as a member of the Simon Commission, Mr. Hartshorn was ill and unable to fulfil even his legitimate engagements. Who then has supplied Mr. Hartshorn with the brief which gave him the materials for his wanton attack that has been made on the Tatas? Has some confidential memorandum been prepared by Government Secretariat on Indian Labour and supplied by them to the Simon Commission? It is the duty of Government to make their position clear in this matter. If no such memorandum was supplied the only conclusion to be drawn is that Mr. Hartshorn thought it fit to generalise from some gossip heard at clubs. Whichever is the case, the action of Mr. Hartshorn unfits him to judge of the fitness for Industrial Swaraj.—Free Press.

AFGAN ROYALTIES LEAVE FOR BAKU

LONDON, June 5.

Moscow.—King Amanullah and Queen Souriya visited Tiflis yesterday and were entertained to lunche on by the Georgian Council of peoples' commissaries. They then left for Bagu.—Reuter.

PATHAN REGIME IN BARDOLI

EXEMPLARY BEHAVIOUR. INDEED!

STATEMENTS ON OATH

The Secretary Satyagraha Publicity Department, Bardoli writes:—

The following written statements on oath have been made by Pir Mahomed Jamal and Divalibai two residents of Sarbhon concerning the nuisance caused to the villagers by the Pathans posted there by their indecent behaviour:

"I, the undersigned, Pir Mahomed Jamal aged 45 of Sarbhon beg to state that on Tuesday 28-5-28 at 4 p.m. my daughters Madinabibi and Mariambibi went to fetch water from the well. Near the Police Station they saw a dark complexioned Pathan with a pox marked face who kept standing with his trousers pulled down and his shirt pulled up before the well where Mussalman women come to draw water always. As a result my daughters returned without fetching any water. Yesterday again, when my daughters were returning from the well with water they saw this very Pathan sitting naked by the roadside under an *Asopalava* tree. He kept in that position for a long time under the pretext of making water. As my daughters had to pass that way they waited and waited for him to get up. But finding that he showed no inclination to do so, they took shelter behind a bullock-cart that chanced to pass by and so managed to find their way home to their great embarssment. This incident pained them so much that on reaching home they began to weep bitterly. On my complaining about it to Mr. Mohanlal the Japti Officer, he said to me, "you ought to have given him a sound hiding. Why did you spare him?" But as we had taken the pledge of nonviolence we bore it all patiently.

II

"I, Divali daughter of Durlabh Jivanji of Sarbhon aged 25 beg to make the following statement about indecent behaviour of a Pathan in my presence:—

"At 3 p.m. on 29-5-28 while I with my mother and two of my uncle's daughters was returning after making our offering to *Balia Kaka* (a god that is supposed to cause small pox) we saw a dark complexioned Pathan wearing a Khaki shirt, standing naked near the gate of the Thana facing the tank. He neither moved away from the place on seeing us nor did he put on his trousers. We turned our gaze to the ground to avert the sight and wended our way to our house.

GIRL DRAGGED.

Here is a third statement:—

I, Rehmat, daughter of Tai Quasim Abhram beg to state that yesterday at 11 a.m. as I was coming to Sarbhon from Bardoli I saw a Pathan standing near the Dabhoi bridge on the Bardoli side. He peremptorily asked me to halt and catching me by the arm began to drag me towards the rivulet. I got frightened, screamed and began to cry when a cart coming from Bardoli scared, the Pathan away. The man in charge of the cart asked me why I was crying but I was too frightened to reply..... ..... I came home crying. Wajir Gariwalla met me on the way. I told him the whole story. The fright that I had was so great that it gave be fever which is there still. I have stated this in full knowledge and consciousness. Date: 4-6-28.

Similar complaints have also been received from other centres. As a result acute indignation prevails among the people.

"CHILDREN OPEN THE DOOR".

In Buhari Japti officials have been trying to gain entrance into houses by shouting from without familiarly 'children open the door'. But the people are too clever to be taken in and invariably sent the wolves in the sheep's clothing.

SATYAGRAHA FUND.

The total figure of the Satyagraha Fund to date stands at Rs. 49,321-11-8.

Howrah, has been closed, rendering about eight thousand people idle.—A. P.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE SITUATION,

ALLEGED THREAT OF LOCKED-OUT MEN

JAMSHEDPUR, June 5.

The strikers and the locked-out men are reported to be openly intimidating the Loyalis and have given the latter time upto next Friday to ment their ways. Failing this they have threatened to stop all office workers and factory operatives by violence. Those who declared a hartal last week-end have been refused admittance.—A. P.

"BUSSINESS OR MERE HUMBUGGING"?

MR. JOSHI'S QUESTION TO MILLOWNERS

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S FALLACIES

ALLEGED HARASSMENT OF WORKERS

Some of the strike leaders have now become desperate owing to the prolongation of the mill strike. On Wednesday, reporters were made the butt of the attack, as well the police. Starting some time ago with the burning of the local daily newspapers, threatening the editors and abusing the Indian Nationalist leaders for their apathy, they have made a direct threat to the representatives of the press on their right to come to the meeting which is being held every morning in the open maidan.

AT NAGU SAYAJI'S WADI.

Mr. Mirajker said that he was authorised by the Strike Committee to say that they had resolved not to allow any police officer in their meeting or any reporter who though he belonged to a newspaper supplied information to the police.

On Sunday evening Mr. Alwe who invariably presides at the meeting had openly announced that in future two chairs would be reserved for the C. I. D. officers. Accordingly, on Monday, a C. I. D. Inspector went to the meeting and occupied the chair. On Tuesday he was given a back seat, while on Wednesday his chair was removed and Mr. Mirajker told the strikers that no chair would henceforth be given to the police officer. After a few minutes when the police officer came, Mr. Mirajker gave him a chair at the back. He then addressed the meeting and told the volunteers as well as the strikers not to allow chairs to the police officer or to the reporter who supplied the news to the police. He did not name the reporter.

PETITION TO GOVERNOR.

Continuing, he said a petition was to be sent to the Governor complaining against the police for their harassment which will be signed by the strikers in thousands. If they did not get any redress the claim that "Government were their Ma-bap, Kaka, Dada and Mama" would vanish. Regarding the distribution of rice at the Pralhad Mill the strikers were told not to receive this help as it was a trick to take them back to work, and, later on, they would have to pay from their wages for the help received.

MR JOSHI'S CHALLENGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is my duty to point out to the public in Bombay how the Bombay Millowners' Association once having either foolishly or out of spirit of mischief adopted a wrong attitude are obstinately sticking to it and thus prolonging the dispute which is doing good neither to them nor even to the workers. At the beginning of the dispute the Mill-owners' Association stated that they would negotiate only with a Registered Trade Union. This they did either out of ignorance, but perhaps with a good motive, or as a trick to postpone negotiations. At that stage there was only one Registered Trade Union, namely, the Bombay Textile Labour Union. If the intention of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association was to say that they would deal with the Bombay Textile Labour Union, they should have said that clearly instead of bringing in the consideration of the Registration. But instead of taking that straight-forward course they insisted upon negotiating only with a Registered Trade Union, perhaps not realising what they were leading to by doing so. Any group of a dozen workers can get themselves registered as a Trade Union by filing in a few printed forms and using a printed copy of the rules of a Union and paying a fee of Rs. 2 in a day and by doing so could get a right to negotiate with the Association to settle the dispute. The Girni Kamgar Mahia Mandal which has hardly played any part in the present strike suddenly got itself registered. Two other Unions have since been registered and I am told half a dozen registration forms have been taken by some venture some persons.

SERIOUS OR HUMBUGGING?

I want to ask the Bombay Mill-owners' Association with a reputation as a body of practical businessmen whether they are serious or merely humbugging by insisting that they would negotiate only with a body registered under the Indian Trade Union Act and whether they would like to give right of equal representation to every registered Trade Union. If their original object was to negotiate with the Bombay Textile Labour Union it has not only been frustrated but they have put that Union on the same level with a Union which may have only a dozen members. Even His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been led into the same error on account of incompetent advice. I am the last person not to recognise the importance of the registration of a Union for its good working, having been responsible to suggest the passing of that Legislation and also having taken part in the discussion on that legislation at all stages in the Legislative Assembly. But it is wrong to exaggerate its importance and make the fate of a hundred thousand workers depend upon it in a serious dispute. There is absolutely no connection between the fact of the registration of a trade Union and its capacity to negotiate in a dispute. The latter does not depend upon the fact of its registration but upon its influence with the workers who are involved in the dispute.

LET SIR LESLIE ANSWER.

I would like to ask His Excellency the Governor whether any British Cabinet would think of refusing to talk in connection with a big strike with the General Council of the Trades Union Congress in Great Britain on the ground of its not being a registered Trade Union. That body ers be justified in refusing to negotiate under the Trade Union Act. But all the British Cabinets deal with it simply on account of its influence with the workers in the country. Suppose that there is a syndicate of industrialists which is not registered as a company but which controls a big industrial undertaking and supposing that the workers in that undertaking go on a strike with the workers to justified in refusing to negotiate with the owners' syndicate on the ground that it is not a registered company

ADMIT MISTAKE.

Let the Mill-owners' Association candidly recognise the mistake made by them in this respect and cheerfully be ready to deal with the Joint Strike Committee as the body which has to-day more influence with the workers than any other body. I do not claim that that body is a perfect body or has the maximum possible influence with the workers. But I claim on its behalf that to-day if there is any body which can negotiate on behalf of the workers involved in the dispute, it can as no other body can. This should be sufficient to induce any one anxious to settle the dispute to deal with it as the only competent body.

STRIKE AND JOINT STRIKE COMMITTEE.

I am glad that the Joint Strike Committee has not insisted upon its right to be recognised at it was. It has yielded a good deal to respect the wishes of the Mill-owners' Association and to make negotiations easy by securing the registration of its constituent bodies. It is now a body representing only registered Trade Unions. The Mill-owners' Association should be content with this. If the Mill-owners' Association now goes further and denies the registered Trade Unions the right to form a Joint Committee to deal with the dispute they are claiming too much and laying themselves open to the charge of trying to divide the ranks of the workers. To-day among the six representatives nominated by the Joint Strike Committee, the Bombay Textile Labour Union which is supposed to be the favourite of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, has secured three representatives out of the six on account of its influence with the workers and on account of its sound working, but if the plan of the Mill-owners' Association is followed, the Bombay Textile Labour Union will have only two representatives out of six on the negotiation Committee appointed by the Joint Strike Committee. Surely this is not encouraging sound Trade Unionism.

APPEAL TO MILLOWNERS.

I, therefore, appeal to the Millowners' Association not to delay the starting of the negotiations by insisting upon an unmeaning and unjustifiable punctilio. The work of negotiation, when started, will be found to be a difficult one and can only be successfully accomplished if there is good-will on all sides. I hope the attitude displayed by the Mill-owners in the prelriminaries is not an earnest of the attitude they will adopt when the actual negotiation will begin.—Yours, etc.

N. M. JOSHI.

JUTE MILL AT CHANGAIL CLOSED

CALCUTTA, June 6.

In consequence of the suspension of work by about six hundred women employees the Ludlow Jute Mill at Changail,

(Continued in column 4.)

RESERVATION OF INDIAN COASTAL TRAFFIC.

(Continued from page 6.)

railroad rates for goods carried in American bottoms under certain conditions while it did not permit deferred rebates on shipments between American and foreign ports. Indeed, the United States Government includes in coasting trade, voyages to colonies and overseas dominions also, so that American reservation of coast covers voyages between U. S. A. and Alaska and U. S. A. and Hawai and contemplates the inclusion of trade between U. S. A. and the Virgin Islands and the Philippines also in the same category.

JAPAN'S EXAMPLE.

Similarly Mr. Y. Ita of N. Y. K. (Tokyo) stated in his reply to the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee that "The prohibition of foreign shipping from engaging in the coastal trade proved effective in protecting the Japanese Mercantile Marine in the early stages of its development". (Vide Minutes of Evidence of Indian Mercantile Marine Committee p. 682). A French law of 18th March 1923 allowed the duty-free admission into France and Algeria of numerous classes of Moroccan produce if shipped in vessels flying the French and Moroccan flag while the coasting trade of France is of course reserved to French vessels by the law of 1793 including in this the trade between France and Alegria (law of 1889). In French Indo-China again a rebate of 35 per cent. in pilotage dues has been given to vessels under the French flag. Not merely these big powers but even the smaller countries have taken steps to reserve their coasting trade. With the object of establishing a national mercantile marine in Portugal, a law was passed in August 1920 quadrupling the tonnage dues on foreign vessels and an enactment of 1922 subjected foreign vessels to further discrimination in dues. Portuguese vessels also enjoy the benefits of special rates for various harbour services which are much lower than the charges to foreign shipping.

SUBSTANTIAL REBATES.

A 10 per cent. rebate of Customs duties is given on imports and 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. on exports to national or foreign ports respectively if carried in Portugese bottoms. Moreover, like U. S. A. the Portuguese enactment of 1922 lays down that maritime traffic between Portugal the adjacent islands and the Portuguese colonies is to be reserved to national vessels as also the maritime traffic between the ports of the colonies or between one and the other thus enlarging the definition of coasting trade. In 1922 Chile closed its coasting trade first to the vessels of all countries outside South America and later to all save national vessels with the result that a number of British ships regularly employed in this trade was laid up. In Roumania, a law promulgated on the 21st December 1922 restricts the use of Roumanian flag to vessels owned by Companies having a preponderance of Roumanian capital. The effect of this law is to confine the right to fly the Roumanian flag to vessels owned by companies in which two-thirds of the capital and three-fourths of the directors are Roumanian. This is in accordance with the general trend of Roumanian legislation which aims at "Roumanianizing" industry. The result of this law was that the Anglo-Roumanian Danube Navigation Co. formed by British interests had to shut up its shop. A monopoly has been secured for Roumanian Companies for service between Roumanian ports on the Danube. By a Norwegian law of 1920 it has been made obligatory that 60 per cent. of the capital of a shipping company in Norway must be owned by its national citizens. In Turkey the right to participation in coasting trade has been confined with certain exceptions entirely to Turkish companies and similar restrictions have been introduced regarding fishermen, divers, pilots, stevedores, lightermen, etc.

COASTING TRADE—A DOMESTIC CONCERN.

Now all this indicates three things. First, that reservation is a recognised method of establishing a national marine. Secondly, that it is fallacious to apply the analogy of a highly developed country like England to a country like India which has still to build up her national industries and trades as is shown by the refusal of other undeveloped countries to follow British free trade doctrines. And lately, that British interests have suffered considerably by such world-wide reservation of coastal trade on the part of other countries and that therefore they will not readily agree to such reservation in India which is under their political domination.* But at the third International Shipping Conference held in London in 1926 it was agreed that the coastwise trade of a country is its "domestic concern". To reserve Indian coast to Indian owned and Indian managed vessels is, therefore, not to introduce any novel principle but to follow an established practice of evolving a national shipping industry in a sphere which is legitimately the nation's by international law. As the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee observed in their report, "the coasting trade of a country is regarded universally as a domestic trade in which foreign flags can not engage as of right but to which they may be admitted as an act of grace". (page 24). In fact, the "most favoured nation" clause in various treaties between different powers is sterile so far as maritime coastal traffic is concerned since none but the national flag is admitted in coastal trade and the International Regime of Maritime ports has also to leave this trade as outside its purview.

*For a frank discussion of coastal reservation as affecting British Shipping interests see "Survey of Overseas Markets" being a report of the Committee on Industry and Trade appointed by British Government published by H. M. Stationery Office.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

(Continued from page 6.)

favour of 'ancestor worship'. It is not clear what exactly the Japanese Doctor means by saying that with sufficient advance in the scientific knowledge of heredity, ancestor-worship will be more respectfully treated. Well, if he means by ancestor-worship the appeasing of ancestral spirits with offerings of rice-balls and libations of water or some such 'spiritual' ritual, we may wait till the worthy Doctor's 'scientific promise' is actually fulfilled in that sense, and not continue meanwhile to swallow a mere dogma with our eyes closed. However it be, the following passage from the same Doctor's recent article in the "Japan Times" may, it is hoped, shake somewhat the self-complacency of his Indian admirer:

WRONG IDEAS.

"The idea is widely spread among us," declares Dr. Inazo Nitobe, "that Occidental superiority rests on a material basis, that its culture is thoroughly impregnated with materialism. No idea is further from the truth than this; for progress even in material phases of life is impossible without due spiritual prompting. You cannot explain American prosperity merely by that country's soil and climate, its iron and oil. If soil and climate were the essential factors of America's greatness, why did the (Red) Indian remain a savage, and the French couriers and Spanish conquistadors leave the country as poor as they found it? Oil and iron are treasures only to those who can use them. Let us not call a people materialistic simply because they have an abundance of material goods. Let us also bear in mind that the want of material goods is not proof of spirituality, for a people can be poor both in the goods of this world and of the spirit!"

That reminds me of what a British correspondent wrote to the London "Times" regarding the Americans the other day, which is as trenchant as it is applicable to us vis-a-vis the Westerner in general: "We think that the United States is money-grabbing, because we are so sadly in need of money; ..... (the American's) clinging to material certainties is not so much a love of the material as a longing for some kind of certainty.'

RELIGION IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

The Bolsheviks, says Anil Babu, began by penalising religion in Russia, but later thought better of it and removed the ban. This is not true. What they banned was not the practice or profession of religion either individually or congregationally, but as is the case in Turkey to-day, the interference in the affairs of the State by any so-called religious authority—whether a Patriarchy, a Papacy, a Khilafat, or a caste-panchayat—was prohibited, and still continues to be prohibited. What they banned and rightly banned, was 'fatwa'-rule by their Maulvis, and 'vyavastha'-rule by their Pandits. (The earliest-known evil fruit of such a rule in India is the lynching of a Shudra named Shambuka by King Rama of Ayodhya, for his having ventured on some 'spiritual' exercise. The story may be read in the Ramayan and the Mahabharat). Under the Czars, only one sect was favoured—viz. that of the Czar, and all others penalised more or less. By divorcing religion from the State at the very beginning of their Revolution, the Bolsheviks put all sects on the same footing, removed all bans on religious liberty, and all inquisitorial disqualifications by reason of religious creed with regard to citizenship. They have never had occasion to modify any of their laws in this respect. Whatever stories to the contrary may have been spread can be traced to Church origins.

IN THE IRISH FREE STATE.

Sjt. Ray instances the support given by the Irish clergy to the cause of Irish freedom. The fact is that with very few exceptions the clergy in Ireland were a hindrance rather than a help to the Nationalist drive. The clergy, if they had any politics at all, were a lot of cautious moderates. As a rule, they kept themselves aloof from Sinn Fein. Some actually preached the doctrine of implicit loyalty and submission to the constituted authority, taking their stand on Jesus' words: "Give unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's", etc. The leaders of Sinn Fein on the contrary were all convinced Secularists.

(To Be Continued).

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A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING. AGE 22.

REMARKABLE LIFE-STORY of Maurice Pickering

Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confirmed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

SAME BOY 6 YEARS OLD

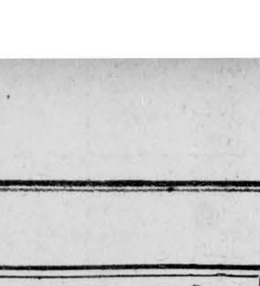

PHOTO No. 1.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No. 2.
AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

Permanent Recovery by taking VIROL

To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

He is still taking Virol, and, in his own words, "Virol has enabled him to go through some of the toughest conditions to be found in the world."

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of Maurice Pickering. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

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Your Smile

Quickly made charming with ivory white teeth and firm gums

HERE is a new and radically different way in tooth care. A way that quickly restores "off-color" teeth to attractive whiteness and that leading dentists are urging.

In a few days it will work a transformation in your mouth.

Your teeth will be clear and gleaming; your gums firm and of healthy color.

FILM . . . it hides pretty teeth

Dental science now traces scores of tooth and gum troubles to a germ-laden film that forms on your teeth. Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel it—a slippery, viscous coating that clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It lays your gums open to bacterial attack and your teeth open to decay. Germs by the millions breed in it. And they, with tartar, are a chief cause of pyorrhea.

Now *new* methods are being used. A dentifrice called Pepsodent—different in formula, action and effect from any other known.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Test Tube

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmuty & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

No. 7-56-E—finished—4 x 7 inches Eng. Exp. News 13377 H AMR—1

KING AMANULLAH IN RUSSIA.

SIMPLE BUT HEARTY RECEPTION

DISCLOSURES OF BRITISH FORTIFICATIONS ON AFGHAN FRONTIER

The Special Correspondent of "Forward" writes:—

In marked contrast to the showy and gorgeous reception, followed by army and naval demonstration and aerial displays, given by Great Britain to King Amanullah meant no doubt to "impress" the Afghan ruler of the strength and resources of the Power that to-day dominates his neighbouring State, great simplicity and dignity characterised the welcome accorded to him last week by the Soviet Union. At the Polish-Russian frontier, Amanullah was received by Karakhan, who two years ago was the Russian Ambassador in Peking and is now at the Foreign Office, and was taken in a special train to Moscow, where he was greeted on arrival by Kalinin, the President of the Workers Republic, Chicherin the Foreign Minister and the heads of various departments, all in ordinary work-a-day clothes. Kalinin was a Moscow tramway worker in 1917. Alexandra Kollontai, the Russian Ambassador in Oslow, the first woman Ambassador in the world, presented Queen Souriya with a bouquet of red roses. Newspapers report that the class conscious Russian workers thronged in large numbers along the route through which, the Afghan party drove, anxious to see the man who has dared to defy and fight successfully British imperialism and has thus not only paved the way for the full social and economic emancipation of the Afghan people and given a new force to the anti-imperialistic and national revolutionary movements in the oppressed lands of Asia, but has also assured Socialistic Russia a greater measure of security in the task of peaceful reconstruction.

SOVIET'S PRESENTS.

The Russian Government has presented Amanullah with two tractors, both manufactured in Soviet factories. The choice of the present is typical of the spirit of new Russia. It will be remembered that Italy gave the Afghan King an armoured car and Germany an aeroplane. England made offers of military alliances and loans on liberal terms, all for the "good of Afghanistan." Only Amanullah thought otherwise and did not avail himself of the kind offers. Britain then tried hard to prevent the Afghan King from travelling to Russia. Failed again. Now when Amanullah is in Russia, the British Press is finding it difficult, if not unwise to prattle about the "Red Menace" to Afghanistan. No doubt, after his departure, the Riga and Simla correspondents will once again be busy at their favorite pastime. But Amanulla, after visiting Britain and Russia will be able to decide for himself as to from which side the independence of Afghanistan is likely to be threatened. He is sure to form his own "impressions," which will survive his return to Kabul and upon them will be based his future policy towards Britain and Russia. The Afghan King who has already given proofs of his political consciousness and grasp of fundamental facts will interpret the future in the light of the past and the present.

"SPECIAL EXHIBITION."

The Red Army Museum has arranged a special exhibition explaining the Afghan wars of independence against Britain. As regards the "present" on April 19th "Izvestia" published extensive details of British military preparations on the Afghan frontier. These preparations, writes a London weekly, are on a scale which show that it is for a war against the Soviet Union—on the other side of Afghanitan—that Britain is getting ready. In the "interests" of British Empire, England would not hesitate to treat Afghanistan even as Germany treated Belgium in August 1914. Continuing the paper gives a summary of the important preparations based on the report of "Izvestia." Three big fortified bases along the Afghan frontier are now being extended. The first is the one at Peshawar, which is within striking distance of Kabul. "25,000 men and three air squadrons are concentrated here with huge stores of munitions. There is a subsidiary base at Khat, with 10,000 men and one squadron." The second base, described as the biggest in the world, is at Razmak in Waziristan, where another 25,000 regular troops are stationed. "From this base the important Afghan military centre of Ghazni can be reached. It is noteworthy that the road to Ghazni lies through the Khost area, where a "pretender," Abdul Kerim, raised a rebellion, with British support in 1924." The last one is at Quetta in Baluchistan, which is a huge fortified centre, with an aerodrome reported to be the biggest in the world. Here another 25,000 men are concentrated. "A further 25,000 men, with a vast arsenal, are concentrated at Rawalpindi, in the rear of the Peshawar area: making 100,000 distributed along the frontier, with a "field army" of another 100,000 men in reserve." These developments warrant only one conclusion. Their full implications should be realised by India, for the coming war—the next war is much nearer than most people in India would seem to consider—will also decide the fate of India.

THE KING'S GIFT.

At a horse race held in Moscow before the King and Queen of Afghanistan, Plate-now the winner received from Amanullah 1000 Roubles and a personal present. On the 6th of May, there was a Gala Ballet at the Great Theatre in Moscow at which Amanullah and Kalinin were present, both in lounge suits and soft collars. The Moscow correspondent of the half official "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" reports that the public applauded when the Afghan National Anthem was played, while the King "faint-heartedly" (zaghaft) cheered at the "International." The compound word "faint-heartedly" in this report is what Chesterton rightly calls "a mere niece of automatic hypocrisy." It is not to be wondered at, that not one of the papers representing capitalistic interests in Germany has reported of the homage paid by Amanullah Khan to the first President of the Soviet Union. According to a Sunda Labour paper: "Carrying a red wreath tied with the black and yellow colours of Afghanistan, he went down into Lenin's tomb on the Red Square and stood long gazing at the body of the man who first made human equality, and especially the equality of Asiatics and Europeans a living reality."

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NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET *full of Life and vigour*

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"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.

A Precise Instrument

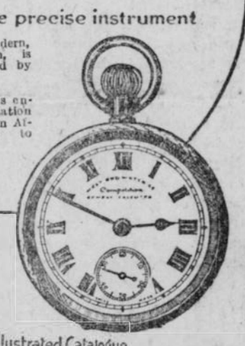
Several million men discovered during the last war, the deadly potentialities of a rifle and have a lively recollection of many hours spent in keeping their own particular fire-arm in trim.

A number of restless gentlemen on our own Frontier can vouch for the precision of a modern rifle

— and a more precise instrument

to wit, the modern, high-grade watch, is also highly prized by them.

West End watches enjoy a high reputation for reliability from Afghanistan down to Colombo.



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From 1st to 9th June 1928.

Appreciable reduction in Prices :—

(1) In Cotton Goods for Household and Domestic use, Suitings, Shirtings, etc.

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Especially a marked reduction in a large range of "RAYOLA" SERGES.

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The tree of business is laden with ripening golden fruit.

The casual advertiser gives it a vigorous shake, gathers the small one-time yield, discontented that it is not "bumper" bountiful.

The wise advertiser, like the careful orchardist, knows that only so much of the golden fruit ripens at a time.

He shakes the tree a little today, and a little to-morrow, after Time has ripened more of the fruit.

....And the consistent and persistent advertiser also knows that the yearly bumper crop of silver rupees is the total yield of not one day, week, or month, but the result of constantly "shaking" the tree for the fruit as it gradually ripens.

The great tree of your potential business is most bountiful. *Keep shaking the tree of Opportunity with judicious advertising.*

Bombay Chronicle

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"SWARAJYA"

the leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Etc

For further particulars and Advertisement rates apply to:—

"MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 40, Broadway, MADRAS.

OUR MALAYAN LETTER

CHINESE BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS.

INDIAN NON-CO-OPERATOR DETAINED BY POLICE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KUALA LUMPUR (F. M. S.), May 25.

The Singapore Chamber of Commerce has raised a relief fund to Tinsin which within a week amounted to dollars 200,000. The method of disposal of this sum is yet to be decided. Up till now the Japanese in Singapore numbering about 3,000 have not suffered any personal unpleasantness. The authorities however are very cautious because of the present anti-Japanese feelings among the Chinese. The Chinese Consul at Singapore exerts his best energy to see law and order preserved in the Colony by weaning the Chinese from any anti-Japanese demonstrations. Any way it is obvious that the Japanese firms have to meet a serious situation in their business. The Japanese merchants have business not only with the Chinese but with other races as well, especially Europeans. The major portion of the population of Singapore (the Chinese) are sticking to the boycott of Japanese and that has to some extent told upon their trade.

The Chinese Consul-General at Singapore has sent a circular throughout Malaya stating that the Tinsin affair must be settled by the Chinese International. The Chinese abroad should remain calm and quiet and must preserve law and order in the land in which they live. I understand that the appeal has evoked favourable response from leading Chinese gentlemen in all parts of Malaya.

Japanese goods ordered by Chinese merchants have been left without taking delivery of them. Cargos from China conveyed by Japanese vessels have also been cancelled, and Chinese vegetables and fruits are now brought to Singapore by vessels other than "Japanese". It is interesting to note that even the "Jap" matches have been boycotted, in favour of Swedish matches. I am further informed that many Chinese merchants have transferred their accounts from Japanese Banks to others.

Thus one notices the grave situation that has arisen in Singapore and the quiet manner in which the Japanese goods are being boycotted.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Some time ago a poor Indian labourer named Maunikam died in Malacca by the fall of an iron bar and the authorities did nothing to compensate the relatives of poor Mannikam. Regarding this the Hon. Mr. Tang Chenk Lock asked in the S. S. Legislative Council whether the Government would take steps to have poor Mannikam's relatives compensated, and the Government replied that it has no right of action, if there was one, would lie in any event with the deceased's relatives, says the "Straits Times", and not with the Government. But unfortunately social legislation in this Colony has not reached the point attained in Western countries and compensation cannot be enforced. Such legislation is particularly necessary in a country where a great part of the labourers employed are illiterate and ignorant. I think that this matter will shortly receive the sympathetic attention of the S. S. Government.

The notice of a motion to this effect has been given by the Hon. Mr. S. Veerasamy, the Indian member of the Federal Council and shortly after the Government got the notice of it, gazetted a Workmen's Compensation Act Bill.

In Singapore the Fascist movement was inaugurated this week when the Italian residents of Singapore and Johore met at their Consulate. The organisers of the movement have published a booklet of rules and regulations from which we read that the movement has been started to protect the honour and dignity of the Italian residents abroad.

INDO-CEYLONESE HOTEL.

Kuala Lumpur has now a modern hotel (which has been a long-felt want) by the opening of the Indo-Ceylonese Hotel, Ltd. The hotel has all modern equipments and provides the best Indian meals and tiffin possible in Kuala Lumpur. Indians and Ceylonese are sinking all their differences, and the establishment of this hotel has been a first move towards concerted action in all matters. Now that this hotel has sprung the Indian visitors to Kuala Lumpur will experience less difficulties in accommodating themselves.

MR. THANGAMEERAN SHADOWED.

Mr. Thangameeran Sahib, the well-known non-co-operator of South India, is on a visit to this country. He has already covered nearly 1,000 miles of his tour in Malaya, visiting numerous estates and inquiring into the welfare of the "coolie" classes and suggesting means of improving their conditions to the Estate authorities. Mr. Thangameeran in an interview with me said that he was detained nearly for 8 hours by the police at Penang and was released later by the Police Superintendent with instructions to leave the shores of Malaya before June 2nd. The distingnished visitor told me that his leaving for India depends upon the completion of the objects of his visit and he is not going to leave Malaya according to the police officer's orders. Mr. Thangameeran is one of those Indian patriots who are shadowed by the police.

NEED FOR POPULAR ORGAN.

The need for a proper and popular organ of the Indians in Malaya to safeguard their interests and rights is strongly felt. There is at present the "Tamil Nesan" which is a vernacular weekly. But it is freely being talked about that the popular opinion needs to be expressed by a strong and fearless journal. A movement has been set on foot to bring out a first class daily newspaper and the Indians in Singapore in co-operation with the Ceylonese are vigorously working for it.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST CO.

INCREASE IN BANK'S CAPITAL.

Mr. George W. Lewan, the Bombay representatives of the American Exchange Irving Trust Company of New York, writes under date June 1:—

"The following cable received from my Principals to-day will undoubtedly arouse considerable interest in international banking and business circles:—

'The Board of Directors of the American Exchange Irving Trust Company, New York, at a meeting held to-day approved the proposal to increase the Bank's Capital by issuing additional 80,000 shares at 350 dols. per share. Of the 28,000,000 dols. realized, 8,000,000 dols. will be added to Capital and 20,000,000 to Surplus, making total Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits 92,000,000 dols. The proposal is to be voted upon by stockholders at a special meeting on June 15 and shares will be offered to stockholders of record at close of business June 22 in ratio of one new share for each four held.'

46-STORY BANK.

The Bank recently acquired a building site at No. 1 Wall Street, corner of Broadway, which is generally referred to as the most valuable plot of its size in the world. On this plot it is planned to construct a 46-story Bank and Office Building, which will be finished late in 1930. Although the cost of the property has not been revealed, it has been estimated in the American Press to have been approximately 750 dols. per square foot."

PORT TRUST RY WORKERS.

ANGLO-INDIANS JOIN UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Workers was held at Hira Baug on Sunday the 3rd June, 1928, under the presidency of Mr. Godfreay when the meeting lasted for three hours because very important questions pertaining to the Management of the Union and general demands were to be settled. In opening the proceedings Mr. Jhabvala remarked that it was a pleasant sight to see several European and Anglo-Indian Employees of the Railway present at the meeting and willing to join the Union. He submitted the report to the General Body which was adopted and passed. Thereafter Managing Committee was elected. Mr. Bradley at the end welcomed the Anglo-Indian elements in Trade Unionism and remarked that the battles of labour were all wanted and they reckoned no distinction as to caste, creed and community.

Resolutions were unanimously passed, demanding recognition of the Union and emphasising the importance of revising grades of all the staff and the granting of Digast Rules.

Some time ago an extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Port Trust Union was held under the Presidency of Mr. Jhabvala when resolutions were adopted.

Deeply resenting the action of the Port Trust Authorities in not redressing their grievances in the following matters:

1. Casual leave to be taken whenever men want.
2. Time Scale.
3. Compulsory Unemployment to be stopped.
4. Gazetted Holidays to be given with full pay.
5. In a month men ought to get 26 days,

and calling upon the Management to satisfy the same within a fortnight and instruction the Managing Committee to take action in the matter.

On the matter being communicated to the Management the Chairman has asked the representatives of the Union to meet him on the 7th to thresh out the subject matter of the above resolutions.

ADEN PORT DECLARED FREE OF PLAGUE.

The Bombay Office of Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros. have received a telegram from their Aden Office stating that plague is over there and the port is declared free.

Rejuvenate Your Skin

A NATURAL and most valuable means for skin rejuvenation is provided by Ven-Yusa. This fragrant *non-greasy* face Cream virtually bathes the skin with purifying Oxygen. Used regularly Ven-Yusa will freshen the complexion and make your skin finer, softer and clearer than ever before.

Following exposure to heat and dust a few touches of Ven-Yusa will be found most soothing and refreshing. It prevents sunburn, irritation and discoloration and is a splendid tonic for the jaded skin after a social function a tiring journey, or a round of shopping.

If you cherish a youthful appearance you will never be without Ven-Yusa.

In Dainty Opal Jars; price Rs. One. All chemists & perfumers.

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Here is the way to enjoy peaceful sleep from which you will wake refreshed and invigorated.

Drink a cup of delicious "Ovaltine" regularly before retiring. There is nothing comparable to this easily digested food beverage for soothing worn nerves and preventing digestive unrest—the principal causes of sleeplessness.

"Ovaltine" supplies the concentrated nourishment extracted from malt, milk and cocoa. These natural foods contain an abundance of the food elements which rebuild worn nerves and allay digestive unrest.

Untouched by hand.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 7 1928

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co When you think of Insurance.

GREAT COTTON PROBLEMS.

LANCASHIRE'S FEARFUL DECLINE

INDIA AND JAPAN AS COMPETITORS

"GREEDY AND EXTRAVAGANT MILL OWNERS."

Lord Riddell contributes the following thoughtful article in the latest number of "John O' London's Weekly."

The Lancashire cotton trade is in a bad way. As compared with 1913 its exports have decreased by about one-third. Before the War, Lancashire manufacturers held the markets of the world with a firm grip. To-day their chief customers, Japan, India, and China, have become their chief competitors. They are supplying a large part of their own requirements, and the Japanese have become huge exporters. This unhappy state of affairs is not due to a decline in the quality or suitability of Lancashire goods. Prices, tariffs, and geographical position are the ruling factors. Owing to higher costs of production occasioned by various causes, including higher taxation, higher wages, fixed interest on heavy bank overdrafts and loans, shorter hours, and larger freights, Lancashire is often unable to compete in the price of coarser goods. Furthermore, she has to face protective tariffs in India and Japan. In finer makes she still holds her own fairly well, although Japan is now beginning to compete. India has become a formidable rival within her own Emits, and is developing an export trade, while Japan has captured important business we have lost in the Far East.

INDIAN RIVAL.

Lancashire has perhaps contributed to her own troubles. She has supplied most of the machinery required by her rivals, although, had she not done so, America and Germany might have taken the contracts. I believe also that British capital has played an important part in establishing mills in China and India, and that Lancashire people have supplied the technical knowledge necessary to establish them on a sound basis. The Indian position suggests curious reflections. To enable us to reflect, let us take a typical case. Mr. X., a Lancashire man, was engaged in the cotton trade. He perceived the possible ties of starting a mill in India, or finding more remunerative employment in that country as a mill-manager. He saw that labour was cheap and free from restrictions, and that taxation was comparatively light. He saw also that savings could be effected on freights and railway charges. Therefore he made the attempt and succeeded in the production and sale of goods of the coarser type. The ownership of the mills was largely in the hands of Parsees who continually agitated for, and at last secured, a protective tariff. Later, owing to more agitation, the tariff was increased. Meanwhile Mr. X. developed his business, or that of his Indian employer, by producing better-class goods and by opening up an export trade. Result of the operations of the Indian mills, coupled with those of Japanese manufacturers, Lancashire exports to India are now half what they were in 1913!

It would be unjust to describe Mr. X.'s proceedings as unpatriotic or immoral, but one would have thought that as the new industry was based on Lancashire skill and experience, her goods would have had the benefit of preferential tariffs, at any rate for a fixed period, to enable her to readjust herself to new conditions. In other markets, notably South America and Egypt, Lancashire has suffered serious reductions. In the former, home production, tariff, and American and Italian competition have operated to her disadvantage, and in the latter Italy has increased her trade at heavy expense to Lancashire. This is due to lower labour costs in Italy, the use of cheap, short-staple cotton, and the proximity of Italy to the Egyptian market. No doubt new markets for the so-called "bread and butter" goods will be found in Africa and elsewhere, but it is to the Far Eastern markets with their teeming millions that we must look if we are to revive our old prosperity as a cotton-manufacturing nation.

LANCASHIRE AS LEADER.

Considering that five million people, the population of Lancashire, depend directly or indirectly upon the prosperity of the Lancashire Cotton Trade, and that cotton goods are still our most important manufactured export, this is all very depressing. Nevertheless, Lancashire is making gallant efforts to retrieve her position. She has led the world in the production of the new cotton and artificial silk mixture fabrics and given a new direction to the design of prints, thus producing fabrics of unparalleled beauty and texture. It is, however, alleged in some quarters that she does not market her wares to the best advantage. It is said that many manufacturers have not realized the necessity for new selling methods. It is alleged they do not fully appreciate that nowadays many foreign shopkeepers wish to buy direct from the manufacturer. It is suggested that manufacturers are still content to sell to merchants who sell to retailers, and that no attempt is made to support the merchant and retailer by creating a demand by the consumer. It is said also that this might be done by suitable advertising and branding methods. It is further said that many firms are either unrepresented abroad or represented by men who do not understand the language and habits of the people.

Whether these criticisms are justified or whether the proposals are feasible, it is difficult to say. Contrary to popular belief, most people know their own business better than their critics. Some proprietary lines are already widely advertised abroad, and the trade is said to be considering the possibility of co-operative effort in pushing other branded goods. It is, however, significant that within a few years the vast Eastern cigarette trade has been built up by novel advertising expedients. This experience may be capable of repetition in sections of the cotton trade. "Lives of great men all remind us we can make our lives sublime." I have only one personal criticism to put forward. May I suggest that the cut and style of garments shown at cotton and artificial silk exhibitions are unworthy of the lovely materials they are intended to advertise?

"PIG-HEALED CAPITTLISTS."

A sensational little book on the cotton trade has just been published by the Hogarth Press. It is called "Lancashire Under the Hammer." The price is 3s. 6d., and the author is Mr. B. Bowker, Editor of the "Lancashire Daily Post." Mr. Bowker has a vivid style, and plenty of information, but he is not persuasive. The publishers describe the book as "fearless." To me it seems unnecessarily offensive. In effect Mr. Bowker says that in prosperity Lancashire manufacturers were arrogant, pig-headed, greedy, disobliging, extravagant, and lacking in vision, whereas in adversity they are feeble, disunited and lacking in enterprise and constructive ability. Such criticism is not helpful. Mr. Bowker is not writing about a General Election in which two parties are competing for power. The resuscitation of the cotton trade must come from within, and nothing is to be gained by pelting it with rotten eggs. It is unfortunate that Mr. Bowker should have done so. Had he adopted different tactics, the useful and interesting facts he has collected would have received more attention in the right quarter. In Lancashire they usually respond to rotten eggs by hitting the thrower over the head with a clog.

In the main, however, I agree with Mr. Bowker's comments on the reprehensible company-promoting orgy of 1919, but it cannot be held responsible for what has happened in India, China, and Japan, although it has no doubt weakened the ability of many mills to withstand the attack. Mr. Bowker warns mill-owners not to sell their plant to foreign rivals at break-up prices, as by so doing they run the risk of making competition even more severe. No doubt he is right, but business people do not sacrifice their assets unless under compulsion. He strongly urges amalgamations, the rustification of the industry, and drastic writing down of dead capital.

There can be no doubt that the salvation of the trade lies this way. Means, and speedy means, must be found to reduce costs and to improve selling methods. This is realized in the trade itself as shown by recent efforts of the Cotton Yarn Association. The prosperity of Lancashire is a matter of national concern. A substantial part of our daily bread depends upon it. Therefore we are all entitled to express the fervent hope that Lancashire manufacturers will lose no time in adopting energetic measures to meet the problems by which they find themselves confronted. It is useless to rely solely on the old-fashioned expedient of reducing wages. Something more is required. New dangers and difficulties demand new ideas and decisive action.

Meanwhile I am told that American cotton mills are being moved to the cotton fields in the South, where cotton is transported direct to the mills, and labour ...is cheaper than in the New England States.

GREAT CONTEMPORARY AMERICANS.

SCRAMBLE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Mysterious as the workings of American politics may seem to those outside them, the figure of the President of the United States stands out like a rock above the troubled waters. For four years he is the unifying factor in national politics, until once more the whole country is plunged into a welter of nervous excitement while the elections are fought. At each election there is a small group of men standing as candidates for the Presidency. The field is open to all. The Vice-President himself has no better chance than the national hero of the moment. A Lindbergh might sweep the polls. Constitutionally, three qualifications only are required—native-born citizenship, fourteen years' residence in the country, age over thirty-five. Legally, a woman could be chosen President of the United States.

"CAL" COOLIDGE.

In "Possible Presidents" (Messrs. Ernest Benn, Ltd., 7s. 6d.) Mr. Wilson Midgley gives an intimate picture of nine leading Americans who may be considered in the running at the next election. Beginning with President Coolidge, he introduces us to a man of whom everything is known but little is understood. A man of masterly silences, Coolidge contrives to maintain them without giving offence. He has a genius for encouraging trade, and on the glory of American commerce this "chill, desiccated little man becomes almost poetic." His popularity as President hinges upon this, "The business of the United States is business."

Aloof and friendless, Calvin Coolidge emerges as a somewhat pathetic little figure, walking the streets of Washington alone, shadowed always by a secret service agent.

He never takes traffic risks. He always decides when it is safe to cross the road, and then calmly, soberly, and efficiently he crosses.

When travelling by train, other politicians may approach him and ask a question; rarely does anyone sit beside him to have a chat. Nevertheless, the Americans like him, and for his complete integrity they pay him deep respect, writes "John O' London's Weekly."

HERBERT HOOVER.

In striking contrast to President Coolidge, Herbert Hoover is perhaps the best example of the real American of to-day. With the brilliance of Winston Churchill he combines the broad humanity of Mr. Baldwin, and his life-story must be a record unique in history. Spending his penniless childhood with little Redskins, he has moved through practically every country in the world with a complete independence of local influences. He is, indeed, "the least political politician in the world."

Efficiency is his watchword, but business is not to him merely a question of profits, but rather of human achievement. In 1914 he reached England to find it plunged into war. Starving Belgium turned naturally to him for aid.

He had maturing plans (for his private business) in various parts of the world ready to spring into production. He talked it over with his wife, and saw the (American) Ambassador. "Well, I guess I've got to let the fortune go to blazes. I'm going to take the Belgian job," is what he said. The "job" diverted the whole current of his life.

GENERAL DAWES.

With one exception, the figures in Mr. Midgley's gallery are self-made men. The exception is General Dawes. He had his father to help him with his education. Bluff, hearty, yet emotional, Dawes possesses passionate loyalty and consummate sense.

He is almost the embodiment of the traditional Uncle Sam, striking in dress, eccentric in appearance, vigorous in language, and compact of nervous energy and rash action.

When he appeared before a committee which was trying to stop some post-War liquidation leaks, "the members of the committee quizzed General Dawes very closely. 'Don't call me General,' he snapped at one of them. 'Hell and Maria,' he finally broke out, 'we weren't book-keeping, we were trying to win a war.'"

"Hell and Maria" did its work. Dawes became the centre of national interest.

FORD AND CURTIS.

Two other "possibles" deserve mention, Henry Ford and Senator Curtis. In personal relationships Ford's manner is faultless, but in dealing with humanity at large he has not only failed. He has scarcely tried to succeed. There was a time when the question concerned him. He set up a "welfare" department, but it was never much more than an instrument for trying to standardize Henry Ford's idea of what the model workman should be like.

The men who assist him to his goal are merely cogs in a vast machine.

The Ford works offer the highest wages in the world, some of the best working conditions, but they give the workman nothing of his principal demand, the sense of stability, of mutual obligation, and of human dignity.

Senator Curtis, on the other hand, "loves the sociable feeling that men are with him." Himself the best-natured of men, he exudes a spirit of brotherhood and sympathetic co-operation. It is these qualities which have turned the motherless orphan of eight years old from the racing jockey, which he then was, into the dignified Senator who probably has more friends than any other American statesman. While still a lad, Curtis was waiting to mount his horse when his employer called him over. "Every dollar we got is on that hoss," he said; "If you don't win, don't bother to turn round. Keep on going, and if you hear anything it'll probably be a bullet from a gun." Charlie Curtis evidently won that race!

By deft analysis Mr. Midgley lays bare the idiosyncrasies of these leading Americans, and the reader is left with a vivid conception of what manner of men these possible Presidents are.

MR. HAJI'S COASTAL TRAFFIC BILL.

SUPPORT BY INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CALCUTTA, June 4.

"My Committee would point out here that the Reservation of Coastal Traffic to Indian-owned vessels would save to the country a large amount of money now drained away in the shape of coastal freights by foreign shipping," concludes the representation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta on Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji's but for the reservation of coastal tal traffic. It will result, says the correspondent, in the rates of coastal freights being fixed under really competitive conditions instead of arbitrarily as now by a monopolistic combine and ring. This will reduce the cost of commodities, encourage trade between small ports, open up more terminal ports and new avenues of employment.

DESIRE FOR MERCANTILE MARINE NATURAL.

After whole-heartedly supporting the provisions of the Bill to reserve this Coastal Traffic of India to Indian vessels, the representation says:

The desire of the people to have a Mercantile Marine of their own is a perfectly natural and legitimate desire as Sir Charles Innes has recognised on behalf of the Government more than once. An Indian Mercantile Marine is indispensable for the economic and industrial development of the country and forms a second line of defence in times of emergency. Reservation of coastal trade is one of the universally recognised methods of building up such a marine, as evinced by the example of all important maritime countries.

My Committee endorse the scheme outlined in the Bill, whereby the Reservation of Coastal Traffic to Indian vessels is to be brought about gradually through a system of control by means of licenses to be issued to steamers whose ownership and controlling interests are predominantly India.

OFFICIAL OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

My Committee desire me to refer hereto the various difficulties and objections raised by Sir Charles Innes against the Reservation of Coastal Traffic to Indian vessels. Sir Charles' argument that the necessity felt by other countries for having a national mercantile marine is not felt in India, is preposterous, for it is impossible to contemplate a self-governing India that is dependent on some one else for her national defence.

Sir Charles has raised another objection that reservation introduced the principle of expropriation. My Committee would, however, point out that the proposed measure does not contemplate any immediate expropriation of foreign shipping but seeks to introduce gradual reservation during which period the existing vested interests will have time to adjust themselves to the changing condition. Moreover, it must be emphasized that such measures of immediate expropriation in national interests have not been uncommon in other countries, particularly because the coasting trade is recognised as the domestic preserve of each nation. As regards Sir Charles' argument that coastal reservation admits the principle of flag discrimination, it is only necessary to observe that the Third International Shipping Conference held in London in 1926 decided that the question of flag discrimination does not limit the control of any nation over its coastwise trade.

Sir Charles has also referred to the danger of enhancement of freights as a result of reservation of coast. My Committee would point out that the enhancement of freight is due not to reservation but to the existence of various factors which are independent of a policy of Reservation.

NO BREACH OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

Sir George Rainy in his speech at the time of the motion for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion raised another difficulty, viz. that the Reservation of Coastal Traffic to Indian shipping would involve a breach of International agreement and in particular of the convention on International regime of maritime ports to which India is a signatory, if the French and Portuguese ports on the Indian coastline were included in such reservation. On the other hand, if these ports are not thus included it would, he contended, lead to a diversion of trade to such foreign ports. My Committee desire me to point out that the Maritime Ports' Convention to which Sir George referred does not cover the question of coastal reservation which it specifically left outside its purview. As for the question of French and Portuguese ports it should not be difficult for the Government of India to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the question by negotiations with the French and Portuguese Governments.

HAVE WOMEN FAILED?

AN ANSWER TO LORD BIRKENHEAD

Rosita Forbes, well-known traveller writes in "The Sunday Express":—

In the last half-century such startling changes have occurred in woman's status that it is possible to challenge the statements expressed in a recently published letter of Lord Birkenhead which appear to express his conviction that women have failed to show either political or industrial ability.

Sixty years ago Girton was the only women's college, and there were five students in it. There was one feminine doctor in the whole length and breadth of England. I doubt if there were half a dozen women employed in offices or as many female teachers in the public schools.

To-day there are nearly 20,000 women at the universities, 600,000 employed in offices, and approximately 1,800 trained medicals. I imagine there is no English paper without several women on its permanent staff.

INTELLIGENCE.

Women have gone a long way in the last half-century, for none of the political changes which gave them the vote on equal terms with men, parliamentary and municipal representation, professorial chairs, equality of divorce, with its attendant guardianship of children, and unrestricted rights over their own property, to say nothing of the increasing influence at home and abroad which is the natural outcome of education, has just happened!

Feminine emancipation has been the direct result of the labours of an ever-swelling group of energetic and intelligent women, who, having effected, in fifty years, a change infinitely more far-reaching than the war-haunted abolition of slavery, or the silk-haunted mechanisation of labour, should be sufficient to refute the charge of feminine failure.

In the last ten years we have seen the growth of a new political conscience, which no parliamentary candidate concentrating on his appeal to women voters would care to deny.

The sex which, before the Boer war, trembled at the thought of opening a sale of work is now raising no uncertain voice in every question of local government, from the boards of guardians to the county councils.

According to Lady Rhondda, herself the best argument against the strictures of Lord Birkenhead that any feminist could produce, "of the 206,000 teachers in our elementary schools, whose influence on the future of a nation it would be impossible to over-estimate, some 130,000 are women. Of the 17,000 teachers in the secondary schools more than 9,000 are women."

As long as it is fully educated women who are moulding the plastic material which fills the schools of our towns and villages it is not likely that the last barriers of masculine privilege will remain unbreached.

At this moment woman is undoubtedly the practical element in politics, and while statesmen imagine that the "war which will end war" will be one of words at Geneva, their feminine constituents concentrate on the housing and temperance, Budget, and industrial reforms which, by giving men a solid stake each in their own country, will make war as unpopular as to be eventually impossible.

What spectacular change did Lord Birkenhead expect from the women's vote? Is it not enough that it has been followed by every kind of reform which has improved the civic and industrial status of their sex? Without it would there have been pensions for widows, minimum wages for factory girls, a rising standard of health and education, stricter closing hours, and equality in divorce, which represents presumably a higher standard of morality.

MAKING MONEY.

The spending power of the nation today is in the hands of its women, with the consequence that the standard of living has risen since the years when man's pleasures and man's liquid refreshment ruled the distribution of the weekly wages.

The modern woman is more interested in the problem of making money than in that of spending it. Therefore industry may appeal to her more than politics, but at the present moment the poorer homes in town or country are just as liable to be ruled by the opinions of the wife as those of the husband, and whereas the latter may dream of red paths to a Utopia of leisure, beer and betting, the former is out for one thing only—security.

Surely such an aim is the hall mark of growth on its way, not to failure, but to a solid if unspectacular success.

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